

VOL. VI. NO. 133.

GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

Price Five Cents

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING.

HOLOCAUST AT PEKIN IS CONFIRMED

The Government at Washington Alarmed and Wants to Send More Troops—McArthur Protests Against Giving up Any More—A Methodist Mission and the Bible Society Mission Destroyed—Seeking Safety at Chefoo.

By Wire to the Telegram

London, July 7.—A Shanghai dispatch received today confirms the news of the massacre of the foreign ministers, women and children and European guards at Pekin after eighteen days of helpless resistance. The British consul officially confirms the news.

A dispatch from Chefoo of June 30 says that reports from New Chang are that the foreign women and children there got away safely. The Bible Society's Mission at Lao Yang, near Moukdon, is burned, and that seventy-three missionaries from the Yellow River have arrived at Chefoo on a steamboat chartered by Mr. Fowler, the American consul at that place.

TROUBLE SPREADING.

Shanghai, July 7.—An immense Chinese army, 18,000 strong, is marching to attack the foreigners at Pekin. The trouble is spreading and Chinese troops are on the move on all sides. The Chinese have received absolutely reliable news to this effect.

The Methodist mission and settlement at Tsunhua has been destroyed. The Boxers slew the preacher in charge and carried the girl converts away.

When the foreigners' ammunition at Pekin was exhausted the Chinese rushed in and butchered all who remained alive, afterwards setting fire to the legation buildings and consuming the bodies of their victims in one horrible holocaust.

ADOPTING STARVATION METHODS.

Washington, July 7.—The following bulletin was posted this morning by the State department: "A dispatch was received this morning from Goodman, consul general at Shanghai, saying that the legations were still standing on the third instant and that the recent attack of the Boxers had been slight. They seem disposed to adopt starvation methods."

5,000 TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Washington July 7.—Secretary Root conferred last night with General Otis on the question of sending more troops to China. The government fears a general uprising throughout the empire. MacArthur has protested against withdrawing troops from the Philippines, and General Otis sustains his position, and it was decided that MacArthur's force should not be further drawn upon. It is also decided to establish a base of supplies at Manila. A complete hospital equipment will be sent to China from Manila. The preparations for sending 5,000 troops from the United States will continue.

JAPAN TO TAKE AGGRESSIVE

London, July 7, 2:40 a. m.—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this are summarized in a subjoined dispatch from St. Petersburg under date of July 6th. In reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Pekin, the Russian government declared, on May 27th, that it left the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, as the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops. Political considerations that were thought to have been hindering the action of the powers, are thus laid aside, for a moment, at least, by the government supposed to have clearest purposes respecting China's future. Japan's sending of troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Pekin. Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese minister who arrived in London, on Friday, said that ten days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. He dictated statements contained in these sentences: "If all the conditions of Japan were conceded, there is no reason why Ja-

pan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebels, but it does not seem that they are agreed on the means."

TOWNE TO BE DOWNED.

Populists to Put Stevenson on Their Ticket for Vice-President.

By Wire to the Telegram.

Kansas City, July 7.—Leading members of the National Democratic Committee have remained after the convention to confer with the silver Republicans and the Populists. The former have put Stevenson on their ticket for vice-president and the Populists will do the same.

National Committeeman Johnson, who will be at the head of the executive committee, said today that Democratic headquarters would be in Chicago and that no branch headquarters would be opened in New York or any other Eastern city. The chief campaign work will be done in the West.

A SUPERB TICKET.

Chairman Simmons Well Pleased With the Result

Special Dispatch to the Telegram.

Raleigh, July 7.—In speaking today of the ticket nominated by the Democratic National Convention, State Chairman Simmons said: "It is a magnificent ticket. If the delegates had remained in Kansas City a month they could not have bettered it. One candidate is as good as the other. Both are superb."

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The Candidates Will Begin Their Joint Canvass Next Week.

The Democratic and Republican candidates for Legislative and county offices will fill the following appointments in their joint canvass:

Hodgin's Store, Summer township, Wednesday, July 11th.

Pleasant Garden, Fentress township, Thursday, July 12th.

Woody's Mills, Clay township, Friday, July 13th.

D. Coble's, Green township, Saturday, July 14th.

D. P. Foust's, Rock Creek township, Monday, July 16th.

McLeansville, Jefferson township, Tuesday, July 17th.

Summers' Mill, Washington township, Wednesday, July 18th.

Merry Oaks, Madison township, Thursday, July 19th.

Brown Summit, Monroe township, Friday, July 20th.

Hillsdale, Centre Grove township, Saturday, July 21st.

Summerfield, Monday, July 23rd.

Stokesdale, Oak Ridge township, Tuesday, July 24th.

Friendship, Wednesday, July 25th.

High Point, Friday, July 27th.

Jamestown, Saturday, July 28th.

Greensboro, Monday night, July 30th.

Advertisers.

Gasoline at Pearce's. Overby has something to tell you in his line.

M. G. Newell & Co. are running out Crescent wheels to beat the band.

Now is the time to buy watercoolers, milch buckets, butter jars, hammocks, etc. Read ad. in today's issue.

Harry-Belk Bros. promises their patrons some rare bargains in linens Monday.

Drs. Moore have a new ad. today. Tender corn, snap beans and hard head cabbage at Henry Hunter's, Monday morning.

J. R. Donnell is a hustler. He is not content to sit still and let trade hunt him up, but is seeking it by offering great bargains.

The P. N. corset is increasing in popularity as its merits become better known. Read what Hendrix says about them.

During this hot weather you should cook with an oil stove. Wakefield Hardware Co. sell them.

Why go off to the springs when you can get Wright's Epsom Lithia Water of Howard Gardner?

Cotton Market.

By Wire to the Telegram.

New York July 6.—Cotton: July 1003; August, 970; September, 891; October, 854; November-December, 834; January 834; February 836; March, 838; May 844.

PLEA FOR WHITE SUPREMACY.

STRONG SPEECH BY A BRAVE MAN.

Dan Hugh McLean Depicts the Horrors of Negro Rule and Tells Why Suffrage Should be Restricted—White People of the State Not Responsible for the Negro's Enfranchisement—They Will be Held Responsible if He is Allowed to Continue to Vote.

On account of the extreme heat, the crowd that heard Hon. Dan Hugh McLean in the court house last night was not as large as it would otherwise have been, although the attendance was probably above the average on such occasions, and every one who heard it felt more than repaid for enduring the oppressive heat. Mr. McLean has a manner peculiarly his own and is a most attractive and impressive speaker. He has a fine command of language and expresses himself with an originality that cannot fail to impress the hearer. Through all he says runs a vein of humor that adds attractiveness to his utterances.

Mr. McLean was introduced by Hon. Charles M. Stedman, who referred to the long friendship existing between himself and the speaker of the evening, eulogizing the latter for his faithfulness to friends and his steadfast allegiance to principle. The introductory was a gem, delivered in Major Stedman's own polished and eloquent manner.

In opening his remarks, Mr. McLean said: "The long friendship between Major Stedman and myself has existed since we fought together for Southern independence, when North Carolina was made desolate by the red hand of war. We fought for North Carolina then and are standing together now, when a more terrible terror that the rule of the bayonet hangs over our beloved State. For bayonet rule, in the hands of Anglo-Saxons, is far preferable to ballot rule by the negro."

The speaker said the white man's victory at the polls in August would be no walk-over, but declared that the victory will be the reward of the most heroic and manly effort ever characterized by the history of any campaign.

In taking the ballot away from the negro the speaker asserted that we were robbing him of no right, for the negro never had any moral or legal right to vote in North Carolina or participate in any of the affairs of government. He explained that the amendment to the constitution conferring the right of franchise on the negroes was never legally adopted in North Carolina, since the negroes themselves were permitted to vote on its ratification, while more than 30,000 good and true white men were not allowed to vote. This thing was done in the passion of the hour, when North Carolina stood uncovered and defenceless in the presence of a conquering foe. Our people were compelled to bow their necks to the yoke of oppression. "The enfranchisement of the negro was a menace to the safety of the white man and a clog in the wheels of the chariot of progress."

After the manner in which this amendment to the constitution was adopted in North Carolina, Mr. McLean declared that it does not lie in the mouths of the Republicans to talk of the Democratic party disfranchising any white man. The Republican is the only party that has ever hindered a white man in exercising the right of suffrage.

While the white people are not responsible for the trouble brought upon North Carolina by the negroes, they will be held responsible if they vote down the constitutional amendment now before the people, said Mr. McLean.

Continuing, the speaker said that Ananias was a most wonderful and stupendous liar, but if he lived in Guilford county today he would hang his head in shame when he heard the falsehoods told by revenue doodlers and other Federal office holders in an effort to poison the minds of white men against their own race.

In no uncertain terms he paid his respects to the fusionists, designated as Pritchardites, Butlerites and hellites. He spoke of the loyalty of the negro to any party that would adopt as its motto, "Damn a Democrat," and said that if it were possible for a Democrat to go to the brink of hell and pluck a

negro from the sulphurous flames the negro would take pleasure in voting against his rescuer the next day. "There are only two things in the universe," said Mr. McLean, "in which there is no variability. One is where a negro will vote and the other is where to find the North star. The one is fixed by God, the other by the Radical party."

The condition of affairs in many Eastern counties under negro rule was depicted in a true and forceful manner, the speaker saying that if we fail to adopt the amendment North Carolina will be the only place in the known world where a negro will be the equal of a white man. In such an event a black wave of immigration, worse than the devouring locusts of Egypt, would set in, and all virtue, beauty and glory would be dead.

In concluding, Mr. McLean said that no white man in North Carolina should consider that his business was at home on August 2nd, for his business was at the ballot box, to guard that ark of the covenant until it should be placed securely in the temple of white supremacy.

AT THE CHURCHES TOMORROW.

Forsake Not The Assembling of Yourselves Together.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at Grace Methodist Protestant church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. There will be preaching at 8 o'clock in the evening by Rev. H. J. Hartsell. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m.

Morning prayer and sermon at St. Andrew's church at 11 a. m. There will be no evening service.

Evening prayer and sermon at St. Cuthbert's chapel at 8 p. m.

Rev. O. L. Stringfield, of Raleigh, will occupy the pulpit at West Washington Street Baptist church at both services tomorrow.

The regular morning and evening services will be conducted at West Market Street Methodist church.

There will be the usual services at Westminster church tomorrow. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m., Westminster League at 7:20 p. m. The collection at the morning service will be for the invalid fund.

LAST OF THE SEASON

A Delightful Meeting of the Progressive Euchre Club at Mrs. Sharpe's.

The final meeting of the Progressive Euchre Club for this season, and certainly one of its most thoroughly delightful ones, was held last night, Mrs. B. C. Sharpe and Mrs. Ernest Holt being the charming hostesses.

The game was intensely interesting and enjoyable, and resulted in Mrs. H. L. Fry falling heir to the lady's prize, a dainty silver measuring tape, and Mr. N. J. O'Brien the gentleman's—a pretty silver pen staff, while Miss Braeme was awarded the consolation, a china tray.

Those present were: Mrs. C. Mebane, Mrs. Chalmers Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Menefee, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Williams, Mrs. W. P. Bynum, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. W. P. Beall, Mrs. O'Brien, Misses Simmons, and Braeme, of Virginia, Miss Smith, of Scotland Neck, Miss Boyce, of Arkansas, Misses Francis O'Brien, Annie and Rosa Wetmore, Mary Horry, and Bessie Ballard, Messrs. N. J. O'Brien, Giles Mebane, Temp Horry and Richard Johnson.

Look Out for the Health Officer.

The season has arrived when those who have not done so should clean up their premises to guard against sickness which may be caused by unsanitary conditions. The health of the community is of the greatest importance and should be carefully guarded. Next week the police officers will assist the sanitary officer in enforcing the city ordinance in regard to cleaning up back lots, etc. A thorough inspection of the entire city will be made.

Mr. J. S. Hunter, mayor pro tem, presided over the Police Court yesterday afternoon, John Hudson and Maggie Norwood, colored, were each fined \$3.00 and costs for disorderly conduct.

TO ASSASSINATE WHITE MEN.

BOAST OF AN IMPUDENT NEGRO.

"If the Amendment is Adopted Every Building in Whitsett Will be Burned and White Babies Will be Taken from Their Cradles," Says Eli Wharton—The Desperation of the Revenue Doodlers and Bushwhackers.

Apparently there is no end to the desperation of those engaged in fighting the ratification of the constitutional amendment. The Republican campaign managers, revenue doodlers and bushwhackers are evidently endeavoring to incite the negroes against white people in a vain effort to work a bluff. They realize the hopelessness of their position, for they know that the passing of the negro as a political factor will mark their political doom.

As a dawning man catches at a straw, these Republican politicians are endeavoring to arouse the negro to a sense of the so-called wrongs being inflicted on him by the wicked Democrats. From various sections of the State come reports of threats made by negroes at the suggestion of their white-skinned allies, and even in Guilford county we have an example of this attempted intimidation.

In a conversation at Whitsett, Rock Creek township, a few days ago Eli Wharton, a negro, boasted that if the constitutional amendment was adopted every building in Whitsett would be burned to the ground, and the white babies would be taken from their cradles by unknown hands. He added that white men would be called out at night and shot to death, and nobody would know who did it.

The conversation of this would-be incendiary and assassin, a constituent of the Republican nominees in this county, was overheard by four well known gentlemen of the community who are ready to make an affidavit to its occurrence. They are: J. D. Oldham, George Davenport, T. G. Boone and O. M. Ingold.

There can be no doubt of the fact that Eli Wharton made the above statement, and it is probable that he made it at the suggestion of some white Republican who will find it convenient to be beyond the reach of danger should harm befall the impudent negro.

ODD FELLOWS BANQUET.

A Pleasant Event in the History of Paisley Encampment.

Paisley Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F., held an interesting meeting last night. Two candidates were initiated and the new officers installed, after which the semi-annual reports were received.

After the business had been transacted the members repaired to Mrs. Ellis' boarding house, where they enjoyed a banquet. Mrs. Ellis had prepared a very inviting repast, which was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. The following members of the camp attended the banquet:

L. C. Howlett, W. L. Frazier, R. W. Murray, J. T. Rankin, S. S. Mitchell, T. C. Hobbs, R. L. Woodward, J. B. Clendenin, A. M. Seales, H. G. Lewis, L. M. Clymer, Dr. W. J. Richardson, J. T. Hunt, Dr. J. P. Turner and T. L. McLean.

Joint Debate at Whitsett.

Mr. Charles O. McMichael, of Madison had an appointment to speak at Whitsett last night, and when he arrived he found Mr. R. D. Douglas there wishing to divide time with him. The request was cheerfully granted, and it is probable that Mr. Douglas will not be so anxious for a division of time hereafter. The mayor of Madison completely demolished the argument of the Republican candidate for the Legislature, "eating him up," to quote the words of a man who was there and enjoyed the performance.

LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

HILL REFUSING THE NOMINATION.

"Stop This Foolishness, Jones, and Help Me Out," said Hill—illinois in Better Shape Than in 1892 When Adlai Carried It—The Last Scenes of the Convention.

The Democratic convention adjourned yesterday after nominating Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, for Vice President. Below are some of the more striking scenes of the convention:

NOMINATING STEVENSON.

It took 15 minutes to restore some semblance of order and then the spokesman for Illinois, Representative James Williams, presented the name of Stevenson.

Mr. Williams said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: Illinois is grateful to Arkansas for this evidence of her regard. The Democracy of Illinois desires to present to this convention for the next Vice-President of the United States, a Democrat, (Applause); one who drew his first breath from the pure Democratic atmosphere of old Kentucky (cheers); one baptized in the great and growing Democracy of Illinois; one who has stood squarely on every Democratic platform since he became a voter; one who has twice represented in Congress a district overwhelmingly Republican; one who is not a rough rider, but a statesman; a man who stands for civil government against military rule. A man who believes that a President of the United States, who ignores the constitution as the present President has done, must be one who loves his own glory far more than he loves the republic; a man who believes American despotism is no better than any other despotism; a man who places human blood above human greed; a man who will not trade away the precious life of an American soldier for a nugget of gold in the Philippine Islands; a man who would not give the 3,000 or 3,500 brave American soldiers whom McKinley sacrificed in that hot bed of disease and destruction for all the islands in the seas (Applause). During four years of faithful administration as First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, he demonstrated that he knew a Republican when he sees him in an office that belongs to a Democrat (Applause). Nominate our man and you will not have to explain any speech made against Democracy, for he has never made any such kind (Applause). A man in the full strength of his manhood, able to canvass any State in this Union. Gentlemen of the convention, Illinois makes no exaggeration when she tells you that in that great State the conditions are far better, the prospects are much brighter for Democracy than in 1892 when our candidate for Vice-President carried it by 30,000 majority (Applause). We have a State ticket stronger than we have ever had before. We have but one Democracy in Illinois. We voice the sincere sentiment of the Democracy of Illinois when we ask you to nominate a man whose name we will present, a man who has been tried, gone through the contest and no weak spots found in his armor; a man whose high character and ability recommend him to the people in every part of this republic, a man who possesses all the noble attributes of a nobleman, great enough and good enough to be President of the United States, with a platform that reads like a Bible, and with these two faithful Democrats standing together, shoulder to shoulder, we can sweep criminal aggression and McKinley hypocrisy off the face of the earth.

"Gentlemen of the convention, we now present to you as the choice of the united Democracy of our State, the distinguished statesman, the splendid, vigorous, reliable diplomat, ex-Vice President Stevenson, of Illinois." (Great applause)

Mr. Williams spoke rapidly and briefly and at his mention of Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois was on its feet cheering wildly. Kansas was up, as was Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota and a large number of delegates in different parts of the house. The applause while vigorous was short, lasting above a minute.

THE TEMPTATION OF HILL—AN EXCITING SCENE.

While the galleries were enthusing over Mr. Towne, there was an exciting time over at the chair of Mr. Hill. "You must take the nomination and save the day," said Edward Murphy, excitedly.

"I cannot, I cannot," replied Hill, his face white and set. "I do not want it."

"You must take it," said Croker. Croker leaned over, while Norman E. Mack and Frank Campbell held Hill

one on each side, and urged him to accept. An excited man from New Jersey shaking his fingers under Mr. Hill's nose, shouted: "You can't refuse; you can't! The party must have you to save the East."

"I don't want it. You can name Stevenson. He is as good as I am," said Hill and then turning to Murphy and Croker and gripping his hands, he said: "Please don't force this; please don't."

Mr. Murphy then gave an indication of an apparent scheme in the nomination, saying to the excited Jerseyman: "You keep quiet and it will be all right. We have it fixed."

Meanwhile the confusion continued to be so great in the hall that even after Chairman Richardson had recognized Governor Thomas, of Colorado, to second the nomination of Mr. Towne, not a word of his speech could be heard by other delegates or the people in the galleries.

Finally, after Governor Thomas had been speaking for a minute former Senator White went to the stand and in a ringing voice said if order was not restored he would move that the galleries be cleared.

When the State of Delaware was called, the announcement was made that State would yield to New York. Then the result of the Hill conference was apparent. A tremendous shout of approval swept the hall. Delegate Grady, one of the leaders of Tammany hall, had already ascended the platform and as he passed to the front to address the convention the applause and cheering increased.

GRADY NOMINATES HILL.

"Mr. Chairman: On behalf of the



SIGHT, HINDSIGHT, FORESIGHT

The actions of many people in regard to the use of glasses would lead the informed to believe that their eyes are located in the back of their heads, because they never look into the future. In eye use and abuse they go year after year with never a look ahead or a thought for the ill neglect will bring. They cling to the old, foolish, erroneous idea that it is best to put off the use of glasses until forced to put them on. They wait until their vision is so deteriorated that even proper glasses cannot entirely restore it to its proper acuteness, when, if taken in time, glasses would give the same easy, restful vision enjoyed in younger days.

Drs. R. L. & E. H. MOORE,
112 East Market Street,
Greensboro, N. C.

REAL ESTATE BRIEFS.

FOR RENT—Eight room house on Greene street.

FOR SALE—1 combination horse—color, pure white—six years old, weighs about 1,000 or 1,100. He is a beautiful horse.

FOR SALE—A good dray horse, seven years old, iron-gray color, extra long mane and tail.

MONEY to loan on improved real estate.

FOR RENT—Nice 6 room cottage, central location.

WANTED—To trade nice High Point home for a farm within 4 miles of Greensboro.

FOR RENT: Four good stores on South Elm Street.

FOR SALE: Ten room house with all modern improvements, in the best residence section of the city. Easy terms.

FOR SALE: Seven room house with all modern improvements, splendid location. Easy terms.

FOR SALE: Fine residence with all improvements, and six city lots, smoke house, stable and barn. Great bargain at \$2500.00. Reasonable terms.

FOR SALE: Several very fine farms at prices and on terms to suit any one.

FOR SALE: Lots in all sections of the city at prices and on terms to suit you.

FOR RENT: Nice 8 room house on Keogh street, \$10.00 per month.

FOR RENT: Two nice 8 room flats, all modern improvements \$15.00 per month.

FOR SALE: Beautiful 9 room residence in good location. Good enough for anybody.

WANTED: Houses for rent, rooms for rent, houses for sale and farm lands.

FOR SALE—One good horse.

For information concerning any of the above, call on or address

L. H. STURGIS & CO.,
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At Least Three Months of

Solid Warm Weather

ARE YET BEFORE US



Odell Hardware Company

Nevertheless, we regard the season for selling refrigerators as sufficiently far advanced to justify us in closing out those we have on hand at a reduced price. Now is your chance to secure a bargain.

THE BEE HIVE

320 and 322 South Elm Street.

There is no money earned so easily as that saved on purchases: Money-saving opportunities are thick in our store.

Sale of Men's Shirts.

Fine percale shirts, well laundered with two collars, 65c quality at 39c. Fine percale shirts, well made, two collars, at 48c. 25 dozen good percale shirts, collar attached, 75c quality at 48c. Fine white laundered shirts, 75c value at 48c. Fine white pleated bosom shirts, 1.50 value at 98c. Men's fine silk and P. K. bosom shirts, 1.50 quality at 98c. Boy's percale shirts at 25c; with 2 collars, 39c. Very fine percale shirts, 2 collars, 75c value at 48c. Fine line mens summer underwear at 25c and 48 cents.

Sale of Ladies Shirt Waists.

Fine percal waists, well laundered, 40c quality at 29c; 75c value at 48c; 1.00 value, at 69 cents. White lawn waists, 75c waist with lace yoke, at 48c. Fine waist with 2 rows inserting, \$1 value at 69c. Very fine waist with lace front and inserting, nicely laundered, 1.50 quality at 98c. Real fine waist with lace fronts and inserting at 1.48, 1.98 and up to 2.50, all well made and nicely laundered.

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY: We are closing out at a great reduction trimmed hats, sailor hats, flowers, untrimmed hats and every thing in the millinery line. Sailor hats at 19c. 75c Sailor hats 48c. Baby caps at half price, 25c, 48c, 69c, 98c. you should see them before you buy for your baby.

P. K. SALE: 300 yards fine colored P. K., 15c quality at 5c; 300 yards fine white P. K. in short lengths, 10c value at 6c. 300 yards fine white P. K. in short lengths, 25c and 35c quality at 18c yard. 500 yards fine white P. K. 35c and 40c quality at 25c.

UMBRELLA SALE: Good umbrella well made, 50c quality at 39c. Fine umbrella, steel rod, good cloth, well-made at 48c. Very fine umbrella, steel rod, good cloth, at 75c. Ladies and gents size real fine umbrella, good cloth, well made, \$1.50 value at 98c and up to \$3.00. Hot weather is here you should buy one.

EMBROIDERY SALE: 3000 yards fine embroidery in short lengths 4 and 5 yard lengths will be sold at 1/2 of regular prices. Goods worth 10c 12c at 8c and 10c yd. 5000 yards fine Taffeta ribbon, all colors. No. 40 and 80 at 18c and 23c.

THE BEE HIVE NOS. 320 AND 322 SOUTH ELM STREET

GLORIOUS NEWS

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved, that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist. Guaranteed.

It has been demonstrated by experience that consumption can be prevented by the early use of One Minute Cough Cure. This is the favorite remedy for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Cured quickly. Howard Gardner.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Iowa, writing of his almost miraculous escape from death says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even it cost \$5 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at C. E. Holton's drug store.

TAR HEEL Cough Syrup, it cures. 25c.

MISS JOY HARRIS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence 123 Summit Ave.
(Mrs. Payne's office)
Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Do You Know

if you keep your clothes cleaned and pressed they will look well longer?

WHY NOT

join us? Our club rates are only \$1 per month. If you don't want to join we can save you money, so get our prices before having it done.

Phone 182, room, over Ridge's furniture store, two doors from stairway. Call when in need of work in our line.

Greensboro Pressing Club.

W. N. HINTON, Mgr.

united Democracy of the State of New York, I present to the convention a candidate for Vice-President, the name of David Hill. (After some minutes of uproarious enthusiasm, partial quiet was restored, and he continued):

"The representatives of the Democratic party of New York State recognize their responsibility to the Democracy of the nation, and believe they appreciate the expectation of the Democracy of the Union in the presentation of this honored name. There is no State in the Union with so much to gain through Democratic success, and so much to lose by Republican triumph, as the State of New York. We are to elect this year not only the entire ticket, from Governor to State engineer, not only, as in every other State of the Union, every member of Congress, but every member of our State Senate and every member of the Assembly.

"Desirous of strengthening our hands at home, we desire more to strengthen the national ticket. And we stand here, 72 as one, to pledge you the electoral vote for Vice-President. (Applause). This is no idle statement. We believe that David Bennett Hill, by the side of Wm. J. Bryan, and standing upon his platform, is by thousands and thousands of votes the strongest man that can be named." (Long continued applause).

The first sentence rang through the great convention hall in trumpet tones. "On behalf of the Democracy of New York, I present to this convention for nomination for the vice presidency the name of David B. Hill." It was dramatic in the extreme. The effect was electrical. His words set the convention in a frenzy of enthusiasm. The scene which followed was by far the most tempestuous of the session, and the name of Hill echoed and re-echoed through the hall. State standards were seized and held aloft and the convention was canopied with fluttering flags and handkerchiefs. Delegates and spectators cheered and the great structure fairly shook with the noise, when the galleries became infected with enthusiasm. Governor Hill meantime had worked his way through the surging multitude to the platform. As he ascended it his hands were eagerly grasped and he was escorted to the seat of the permanent chairman. He

asked Mr. Grady to yield to him that he might make a statement, but Grady declined.

Judge Van Wyck, of New York, hurried to Governor Hill and began an earnest conversation with him, urging him not to decline the nomination which evidently seemed to be within the grasp. Hill only shook his head. It was a pretty, even a dramatic, side-play. All the convention was pulsating with enthusiasm and cheers.

When finally Mr. Grady was permitted to proceed, he said that Governor Hill might decline "but decline or not," he shouted, "New York's united and solid 72 votes would be cast to the end for David Bennett Hill.

While Senator Hill waited for quiet and Mr. Grady to finish his speech he kept repeating: "I will not take it."

"To Senator Grady he said: "This is absolutely unfair. You should not do it."

"JONES," PLEADS HILL, "STOP THIS THING."

Judge Van Wyck kept urging him to accept and not make a declination. Hill was obdurate. His face was like marble, his hand trembled and he wiped the perspiration from his brow. While Grady was speaking Hill asked to see Senator Jones, and to the chairman of the National committee the ex-Senator said:

"Jones, stop this thing, it is not wise. It should not be forced upon me. Help me stop it."

Chairman Jones said: "I will help you. Go on and decline and I'll help you out. I'll see the delegation leaders. You are right. Go on and make your speech."

HILL DECLINES.

Then Senator Hill advanced to the platform. He stood with head bowed a few minutes, expressive of gratitude for the cheers that rolled in heavy volumes toward him from every part of the hall, and when the chance came for his voice to be heard, Senator Hill said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: (Great applause). While I greatly appreciate the action of the delegation from New York, it is proper for me to say that it is without my approval. (Cries of 'No! No!') I appreciate, also, the manifestations of friendliness on the part of delegates from other States, but I feel that it is my duty to rise, here and now, and

(Continued on page six.)



Don't Miss the Opportunity

Special prices on fine rockers for two weeks. I am doing this just as an advertisement. You can select from one of the largest lines of Rockers ever shown on this market.

The finest line of mattresses can be found here. Come and see them and hear the low prices. Fine felt mattresses, hair mattresses, cotton mattresses, combination mattresses; it will pay you just to see these goods, and will save you money if you purchase. Everything in the furniture line that can be thought of.

C. O. Forbis,

All Kinds of Fine and Medium Grade Furniture

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Capital Stock, \$100,000.00.

Furnish travellers letters of credit, available in all parts of the world. Does a general banking business. Makes loans on improved real estate. Negotiates mortgages and acts as trustee. Acts as guardian, executor and administrator of estates. Safety deposit boxes for rent.

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For cold in the head and sore throat use Ker-mott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine, the "One Day Cold Cure."

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Greensboro Steam Laundry

is now complete. All the latest and newest machines have been added that money could buy and the plant is now unsurpassed by any in the state. The Public, and especially the ladies, is cordially invited to call at any time and view the plant. We believe they would find it interesting to see the rapidity with which our new machines turn out work. A tablecloth, sheet or counterpane is ironed in thirty seconds or a dozen smaller articles in the same length of time. Collars and cuffs are ironed at one passage through the rollers of our Domestic machine. We also have a machine especially for ironing ladies' shirt waists. To mention in detail all of our machines would require too much space; a personal inspection is necessary to take it in. We run three delivery wagons for the accommodation of our patrons. They are painted green and lettered

"Dick's Greensboro Steam Laundry"

We Make a Specialty of Family Work. Ask for Prices.

Try Our "DOMESTIC FINISH"

Greensboro Steam Laundry

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Greensboro Telegram.

The Greensboro Publishing Company.

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Office—111 South Elm Street—First door south of the government building.

W. I. UNDERWOOD, City Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE CASE FOR THE DISPENSARY.

Elsewhere we publish an extract from the Salisbury Truth-Index, advocating a dispensary for Salisbury and Rowan county. This is significant as a straw showing which way the wind is blowing. It shows that the current is setting in North Carolina towards the dispensary system as the present solution of the liquor problem. There is no doubt that other towns will fast follow the example set by Monroe, Waynesville, Fayetteville and Greensboro and secure from the next legislative authority to thus control the whiskey traffic in their borders. The inauguration of this plan is the one thing good that the fusion legislature of '95 and '97 did.

The case is made out for the dispensary system about as strongly as a case could be made for anything. True, the system has never had a fair trial in North Carolina, because of the strenuous opposition to it, so many people being interested in hampering its work for the purpose of making it unpopular. Another thing against it has been the fact that it has been an experiment and its supporters have not always been able to choose the wisest methods, because all were untried. Public sentiment has been supposed to be against it, and this increased the negligence of officers in enforcing the law, and made all persons interested in courting public favor, pose against it. The fight has been up hill in every place where the system has been tried, but the significant fact is that in no instance has a dispensary where tried as against saloons, been repealed. The writer has had personal knowledge of, and actual participation in two of the dispensary fights in the State, and speaks from an actual experience of the facts and in the firm conviction of the value of this system.

And what is that value? It may be considered from both a business and a moral standpoint. The business phase is of course the lowest consideration, and one which the friends of humanity should always count as unimportant if it interferes with a moral consideration, but the opponents of the system put their opposition almost solely upon this ground, and hence the friends of the system are always ready and anxious to meet the argument. There is one business that it hurts, that is the liquor business of individuals. But this is turned to the public good. The immense profits of the business in the hands of saloon men are used by them in two ways, for their personal wants, and for the strengthening and extension of the liquor business. This is one of the most important points in the consideration of this matter. Under the dispensary system the profits of the business are put to the use of the public, in schools and otherwise. The saloon system spends its profits in making drunkards and thus increasing business. The dispensary profits go to the education of children and other beneficent objects. Then, too, much money that is enticed by saloon keepers from poor men, under the dispensary system goes to the small groceries and retail merchants.

This is the only way that business is effected.

This phase of the question is closely linked with the moral one, and an answer to the saloonist's argument on this line is a complete refutation of his whole position. But he is beaten solely on a business argument, and the immense moral superiority of the dispensary side is not touched. No advocate of saloons possessing any respect for his own common sense, would argue that a saloon has a moral advantage over the dispensary. In theory and in practice the dispensary has proved its efficacy and has demonstrated its usefulness. The case is completely made up for it. Not only will it stand in Greensboro, Waynesville, Fayetteville, and Monroe, where it has just been overwhelmingly approved by an actual ballot-box vote of the white people of the whole county, but other towns will have it as soon as the legislature of 1901 meets. This is said wholly without regard to whether that legislature should be Democratic, Republican, Populist or mixed. It is the demand of the moral sentiment of North Carolina and will accomplish its purpose. No political party has dared, or will dare to take a stand against it. The friends of the system exist in all parties. Its enemies had as well bow to the inevitable.

THE OBSERVER WILL BE NEUTRAL.

There has been much talk here today of the Charlotte Observer's announcement this morning that it could not support the National Democratic ticket, and would not support the Republican one. The Observer explains that it does not believe in the planks of 16 to 1 and "government by injunction," that the anti-imperialism plank does not appeal to it, and that the other planks are indifferent, and says:

But it is not so much the platform that is to be feared as the man upon it. Mr. Bryan is essentially a dangerous citizen; he is an honest fanatic—neither his ability nor his integrity is open to doubt. But he is a radical—self-willed, head-strong, imperious, determined to have his way and determined, if he cannot do so, that the procession shall not move at all. His way is not the wise way; he is not a fit man for President; in charge of the craft, he would run it upon the rocks. He may be elected; we should not be greatly surprised if he were; but we shall have no complicity in the act.

What then? Will we support Mr. McKinley and the Republican party? No. Between the evils presented we shall choose neither. The President and his party are against us and our people. We can have no part nor lot with a party which denounces our people as rebels; which chooses negroes and scurvy white men as officers over us; which conducts the government for the benefit of its favorites; which has the long record that the Republican party has of unrepented-of extravagances, crimes and scandals—scandals involving the expenditure of public money; crimes against popular liberty.

What then, again? Why, we shall stand by the Democratic organization in North Carolina, believing that in it is the only hope of good government at home. As for the rest, The Observer will maintain during this presidential campaign a position of absolute independence, believing, knowing, that in time to come the National Democratic party will get back to the moorings from which it has drifted; will embrace again the faith in which we were reared and which it now denies. There was never a moment when the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, of Tilden and Cleveland, were more precious to us than they are now, but there will be no opportunity to vote for them this year, and hence The Observer does not expect to vote at all. That the declaration of this purpose is attended by pain need hardly be said. In making it we cut ourselves off from the political associations of a life time, and there is peculiar embarrassment in arraying the paper against a ticket the vice presidential candidate on which honors the writer with his personal friendship. But it is a question of being honest with ourselves and our readers or of committing perjury, and in the presence of this alternative there is no reason to hesitate.

This, we confess, was a surprise to

Fresh Monday Morning

Tender Corn and Snap Beans, Hard Head Cabbage, Large Beets, Cultivated Black berries.

Henry Hunter

Phone 41.

us. It means a great deal for the Observer and for North Carolina. The paper is in every sense of the word the leading paper now, or ever, published in North Carolina, and has as much influence on public sentiment as any other ten papers. We regret that its conscience has forced it to take this step, for in all the comment we have heard there has not been a suggestion that the step is not an absolutely honest one. We had hoped that the Observer would hold on and help in the redemption of the party. The work of redemption has been large since 1896, and with the continued work of the conservative wing of the party it might be completed. We hope that all men who admire candor and love honesty will think twice before criticising the Observer. We could wish it had not been as it is, but further we shall not go. The Observer's service to party, State and people has been too long, too earnest, too sincere, to allow thoughtful people to now question its motives or to harshly criticise its conscience-dictated course.

Commander Cronje.

Commander Cronje has recently been the recipient of more fame and notoriety than the leader of the Boer forces, Gen. Joubert. Gen. Cronje is an orator, a philosopher and a diplomat. He is a compactly built man,



(Commander Cronje.)

just past 50 years old, and as good a retiree as he is a fighter.

On account of being overstocked with ladies' oxford ties we have decided to cut the price right in the middle of the season while you want them and you can now have choice of six different styles of fine black vic kid oxfords at \$1.50 a pair.

THACKER & BROCKMANN.

HAVE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS

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Where only licensed men are allowed to handle Drugs.

GRISSOM & FORDHAM,

Prescription Druggists.

Agents Kern's Fine Candies.

You Just Stop

at 118 E. Sycamore street and get my prices on cleaning, pressing, and repairing your clothing before sending elsewhere. My prices are low—very low. Can send for and deliver. I do tailoring work.

T. W. STROUD.

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A big bargain: We have for sale the house and lot belonging Mrs. E. H. Omohundro, on Lithia street near Normal College. Size of lot 100x140. House has 8 rooms and was built by Mr. Winningham when lumber was lowest in price. We will sell for less than the house can be built now. Call on or address

Southern Loan and Trust Company.

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Combined Assets, \$254,818.87.

The only Insurance Companies in North Carolina that divide their Profits with the Policy Holders. \$29,785.06 returned as Dividends to Policy Holders in Five Years. When you insure call for these Greensboro Companies.

WHARTON, McALISTER & VAUGHN, Managers.

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Agents
in
Greensboro.

Next to the Consumer

is where we stand in the lumber business. At the kicking post, as it were, in regard to prices.

First comes the owner of the timber. He just woke up to the value of it and wants double last year's prices. Then the sawmill man. He has not been making a fortune and thinks now he should share a little in the general prosperity.

They say to us: "We must have so much for our trees and work." After a while it is "up to you." Don't kick. You don't suppose we have nerve enough to put up prices unless they had first been put up on us. No, indeed. But prices are NOT high. They have been too low and are just now getting reasonable. Your children will be glad to build at double the price in now costs you. It is a trite, but true saying, if you want to build, "Now is the time."

And ours is the place to get the stuff.

GREENSBORO LUMBER CO.

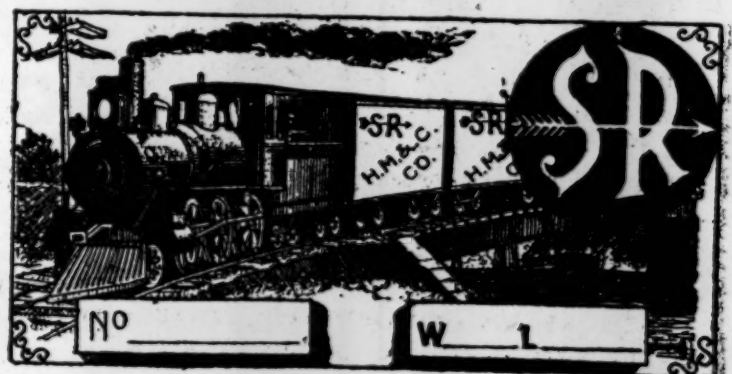
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Of our soda is at once apparent and it goes directly to the thirstiest spot in a most delightful way. Bright, Sparkling, Bubbling with bracing strength and lasting vigor, there is tone and health in every drop. Pure fruit juices only, and all the flavors

Holton's Drug Store

McAdoo House Building.

This Home Product



in overalls found at our store is guaranteed by the manufacturers. It can easily be distinguished from inferior brands by its trademark and

FULL LENGTH COATS.

Will H. Matthews & Co.

We are selling at \$1.50 the pair a line of ladies' Oxford Ties with straight kid tips and flexible soles, made in Cincinnati. These are the best looking, best fitting and best wearing \$1.50 Oxfords we have seen. If you want finer ones we have a two dollar line of finer ones in four styles from the same factory.

THACKER & BROCKMANN.

De Witt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe. Howard Gardiner.

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate rendering of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and can not eat, and some have none that want it; but we have meat and we can eat—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders. Howard Gardiner.

YOUR STOCK GOES UP



in appearance and selling value very much in proportion to the quantity, and especially quality of feed you give it. Don't get anything less than the best, and you will find it to pay in the long run. You will find it at

BOYCOTT'S FEED STORE.

Vick's Yellow Pine is warranted as prescription for coughs and lung troubles—25c.

The One Day Cold Cure.
For colds and sore throat use Kermott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine. Easily taken as candy and quickly cures.



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Part Two

GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.

Pages 9 to 12

IN ANSWER TO MR. PRITCHARD.

COL. J. T. MOREHEAD TAKES HIM UP.

The Howard, or Fourteenth Amendment, Was Rejected by the Whole People of North Carolina, and Was Only Carried When the Negro had Been Enfranchised and the Whites Disfranchised—Several Northern States Rejected the Measure and Would do so Today.

To the Editor of the Telegram:

I have been asked by several gentlemen relative to the ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution and at the request of some who were not old enough at the date of the ratification of these amendments to participate in the discussion of them, I write. This new interest in these amendments seems to have been excited by certain assertions made (or said to have been made, I did not hear his speech) by Senator Pritchard at the Republican convention held here last Monday.

Some of these assertions are palpably erroneous and so easily refuted that I can account for the making of them by a gentleman of the Senator's position and intelligence only upon the supposition that, being too young himself at the time of the ratification to have any personal recollection of the facts, he has been misled by reading partisan explanations or was carried away by partisan emotions, inspired by the occasion, to utter sentiments and statements which, upon reflection, he would be glad to correct and recall. The Senator is reported to have said, in substance, that the Democrats in North Carolina soon after the Civil War refused to avail themselves of an opportunity to take the right of suffrage from the negro by voting down the (Howard) fourteenth amendment.

At the time North Carolina refused to ratify this amendment there were no political parties in the State nor was there any "negro suffrage to be taken away"—in fact the only instance of taking from any person in North Carolina the right of suffrage was in 1835, when that right was taken away from the "freemen" who had theretofore had a qualified right by the people of North Carolina, and again in 1867 or 1868, when the Federal government, Republican in politics, took the right of suffrage from free white men, not constitutional by law but by brute force, at the same time without authority of law and without the consent of our people, who alone had the right to say who should vote, the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negro.

The Senator is also reported to have said (I have no doubt he was correct in the assertion) that because of the refusal of North Carolina and other States, to ratify the fourteenth (Howard) amendment, they, the United States imposed upon the country the fifteenth amendment.

We should say nothing but good of the dead, but as the Senator, one of the family, has asserted the fact, others may be excused for referring to it. The great majority, if not all the members of these Congresses, which were guilty of this unpardonable diabolism, have crossed the river, their successors have seen and admitted the great blunder, as they term it, (not crime) and including Senator Pritchard, have said by their votes in Congress, in prescribing qualifications for suffrage in our newly-acquired possessions, including Cuba, that the negro is not to be trusted with unqualified right of suffrage.

Why North Carolina should not say the same, is left unanswered.

But, to the amendments—North Carolina did refuse to ratify the Howard amendment, and would so do today; in fact, I doubt if the clause referring to the debts of the United States and the Confederate States were stricken out of it, if a single State in the Union would ratify it. Certainly the present Congress would not propose such an amendment so far as citizenship and the right of suffrage are concerned.

Along the provisions of this amendment was this, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

This threw the door wide open, to negroes, Chinese, Malays, Filipinos, &c., &c.

The next section provided that when a State refused to let such vote, the

"basis of the representation therein shall be reduced."

The next section provided for the exclusion from the polls and from the right to hold office tens of thousands of the best men in the Southern States.

The people of this State (as above stated we had no defined political parties then) having had submitted to them, as a State in the Union, as was and is provided and required by the United States Constitution, to express their opinion, refused to ratify on the 4th of December, 1866.

The assent of three-fourths of the States is necessary to the ratification of an amendment to the constitution. The States of Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland never ratified this amendment and New Jersey and Ohio after having voted to ratify, upon "second sober thought" passed resolutions to withdraw their consent.

After negro suffrage was forced upon it by bayonets—not by civil law—many white people being excluded from voting, North Carolina voted to ratify in 1868.

If Senator Pritchard is correct—and I think he is in this particular—the 15th amendment was added to the Constitution out of spite to humiliate the Southern States, and stamped the originators and instigators of it with everlasting infamy. But we must remember that the soldier element of the United States had not then its representative in Congress. The Congressmen who opposed the amendment (also 15th) were the skulkers who now say that the fighting had ceased, showed their patriotism and bravery by humiliating the people who had frightened them out of their wits. The same element which had begun to criticize and kick against Mr. Lincoln several months before his death, because it was well known from his messages to Congress, his private and public declarations, that he was opposed to all vindictive legislation and was opposed to negro suffrage, in fact in one of his messages to Congress he had suggested that the negroes be colonized.

Had he lived there would have been no fourteenth or fifteenth amendments, unless carried over his veto.

The ratification of the fifteenth amendment forbidding the denial of the right to vote on account of race color was proclaimed in March 1870, negro suffrage in the meantime having been unlawfully thrust upon the people.

New York first voted to ratify the amendment and afterwards passed resolutions to withdraw its consent.

It will be observed that the proposed amendment to our State constitution does not conflict with the fifteenth amendment as it does not provide for the device or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race or color and though its admitted purpose is to eliminate the unlettered negroes and at the same time to retain the unlettered whites. Still the United States Supreme Court has recently decided, "nothing tangible can be deduced from this." It is done within the field of permissible actions under limitations empowered by the Federal Constitution.

The bugbear of disfranchising white men has been disposed of by the change in the amendment, by the Legislature last month, and the simple question is, shall we, as far as we practically can, right the great wrong perpetuated in 1867-68.

It is gratifying to know that many leading, intelligent Republicans, lawyers, business men, mechanics, and farmers, have declared that the amendment question is not a party issue, and that its adoption will ensure to the benefit of all the people, black and white, and that they will vote for it in August next.

It has been said by both Democrats and Republicans, that if there had been no reconstruction acts passed and no negro suffrage wrongfully imposed, the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Louisiana, would have been republican from the date of the surrender.

I do not entirely assent to this, but I am fully persuaded, that but for these iniquitous acts, the white people of North Carolina would have been nearly equally divided between the two great parties. The adoption of the amendment will certainly purify the Republican party—in fact, it will purify politics.

There is so much said about the election law, though not germane to

the subject of the amendment, I wish to add that criticism of elections laws is chronic. The Democrats had an election law—much abused by their political adversaries—yet under that law the Fusionists defeated the Democrats, and enacts an election law to suit themselves, under which all kinds of frauds were permissible, nevertheless under this last named law, the Democrats defeated the Fusionist and in turn enacted the present election law, which more than any we have heretofore had guards against fraudulent voting, and the field is open for the Fusionists to try again under it.

Before the negro suffrage law was imposed on us, the simplest kind of election law was sufficient, we had no registration, no registrars, every white man was known. If the proposed amendment to the Constitution is adopted it may be that except at city precincts, there will be little necessity for registration.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

HOW OTHERS SEE IT.

One Testimony is the Universal One Wherever the Dispensary Has Been Tried—Salisbury Should Have a Dispensary.

Salisbury Truth-Index.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Greensboro was held last Thursday to discuss the matter as to whether the dispensary had been a detriment or a benefit to the business of that place. After a full and free discussion with facts and figures to show the benefits of the dispensary, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, By this convention of citizens of Greensboro, called together by the Industrial and Immigration Association, at the request of Mr. Moses H. Cone and others, to discuss whether or not the dispensary has been a detriment to the business of the city, that, after hearing the evidence, it is of the opinion that the evidence overwhelmingly establishes as a fact that the dispensary has not in the least been a detriment to the business of the city; but on the contrary that the business of the city has been better during the last year than ever before in its history."—Winston Journal.

The above is the universal experience in our State where a dispensary has been tried. It is so at Fayetteville, Monroe and at Waynesville. The institution has worked so well at Monroe that Mr. Bivens, the candidate for the legislature, was nominated by a very large majority, the issue in the county and the town being dispensary or no dispensary.

It is found that the quantities of intoxicants sold are greatly diminished and that there is much less drunkenness than when the saloons were licensed. It is found too, that business has increased very greatly in all these places. No blind tigers are allowed because it is to the interest of every citizen to make the institution as profitable as possible, permitting illegal sales, the profit all going to the public.

The profit in the retail saloon business is very large. In our city there are seven or eight; in Raleigh thirty-seven besides paying \$3500 in taxes seven or eight families are supported and some of the proprietors are getting rich, building fine houses and stores and surrounding themselves with every luxury. In Raleigh besides the taxes thirty-seven families roll in luxury. Remember, too, that a large part of these gains are derived from those who can not afford to spend their money that way and who would not do it if delivered from the temptation of the licensed saloons.

Now, it is not reasonable and right that the saloons (if the people will not abolish them altogether) should be replaced with a dispensary and whatever profit is derived from the sales shall go the public? Why not? Especially should this be so, when the amount of drinking and consequent suffering is greatly reduced? If Salisbury and Rowan will try a dispensary, saloons will never be allowed again. Her experience will be that of Greensboro and of the other towns in our State now, in better times and better morals. We believe that a dispensary is what is needed, until a majority are so educated on this subject that prohibition is desired.

TROJAN SEES J. WILEY SHOOK.

HE IS ALWAYS SMILINGLY HAPPY.

Just Like Others Whose Commissary is the Republican Party—Southern Trains. The Fruitage of Walter Page's Seed—The Death of Mr. Tomlinson—More Elimination Needed—High Point Following the Precept of St. Paul.

Correspondence of the Telegram.

High Point, July 3.

Sitting on the hotel porch yesterday watching the moving trains, at a car window I saw the smiling face of Mr. J. Wiley Shook of Clyde, N. C. He was going probably to Greensboro to look on the Republican county convention there to assemble, and at which Senator Pritchard was to make a speech. The face of Mr. Shook is one of perpetual delight and happiness. His digestion is no doubt of the best, and this, coupled with the fact that he is always serving the public—especially when the Republican party is running the nation, and that appears to be all the time—in some official capacity makes him happy. He seems to be in a state of continual and never-ending rejoicing. The Republican party has certainly been good to Mr. J. W. Shook, and of course he, with the others who have been the recipients of its benefactions think, the proposed amendment unconstitutional and will not vote for it.

They say that a most desperate effort will be made to carry Guilford county against the amendment. This perhaps is a true saying and will apply to efforts being made all over the State and especially in the Piedmont section. But here all the white men with but few exceptions are enthusiastically going to support it, and we know that the people down east are determined to be no longer subject to the domination of the negro nor to the white man who gets his office, victuals, and clothes by way of the negro vote.

Speaking of Senator Pritchard, a gentleman who listened carefully to his address here Saturday evening told me that it was a very lame affair, and in no sense a vote winner for his side of the question.

Speaking of moving trains reminds me that no one can possibly have an idea of the immensity of the Southern's freight and passenger traffic unless he sits by the roadside and sees the passenger and freight cars passing by. I have lived so long in Jonesboro, and so far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, that the activity in and about this precinct keeps me in a state of amazement at what I am seeing every day. Those long, heavy through freight trains passing every hour in the day, and sometimes oftener, is evidence that the country is in a prosperous condition and the Southern Railway doing no little to help in keeping up the vibration. I hope my Democracy will not be questioned in that I have incidentally referred to the Southern in a pleasant manner.

July 6.—Has it occurred to the majority of people who keep up with the past and the present that there is a prevailing opinion that Mr. Walter Page's lecture delivered a few years ago in Greensboro, and by the way it made a lot of good folks angry, had no little to do in giving birth to the educational revival which has been stirring for some time, but especially this summer, the cause being championed by the leaders in the Democratic party. North Carolinians are considered very conservative. Therefore it has been the rule of the past if an aspirant for legislative honors were to champion increased appropriation for public schools he at once became as unpopular as the legislator having the courage to introduce a bill taxing dogs. But times are changing in North Carolina and we are becoming somewhat radical and this no doubt is for the better. But when you tell the truth it may be put down as a fact that somebody is going to get mad. Christ was crucified for telling the truth, but he rose again. Had He not told it He would have been dead forever. And after all the only man fit to live is the one who holds fast his integrity and tells the truth in spite of the devil or anything else. Speaking of the truth hurting reminds me of this bit of editorial matter read in the Observer this

morning: "Singularity enough he is opposed to Towne as his running mate, and his will (Bryan's) governs the convention and the Democratic party, as that of Mark Hanna did the Philadelphia convention and does the Republican party." Now that's the truth, but sure as my name is Trojan somebody will be mad because the editor wrote it. But let me tell you; one of these days, not far in the future, everybody will confess that the stupendous mistake of the Democratic National party in the closing days of the 19th century was its attempt to gather in the Populists by becoming Populist itself. However, the shouts at Kansas City for D. B. Hill are straws indicating that the tide is changing.

The death of Mr. Allan H. Tomlinson, of Archdale, removes from the midst of the people of Randolph and Guilford a man universally respected and esteemed. The taking away—especially by a sudden summons, as in this case—of a good man will invariably cause a deep sense of personal loss on the part of each individual in the community. The people mourn when a good man dies. It is begging the question when we try to console ourselves that some one else will take the place of the good. I don't see where the consolation comes in from the preaching that God needs the good in His heavenly home. It strikes me that He needs them far more in this world of sin and trouble. No man lives to himself, and if he be a righteous one he is always a power in promoting righteousness. Well, thank God, there are some good ones left—men who work with God. But anyway we mourn for the good when they go.

The word eliminate is a prominent one right now in the vocabulary of the Democratic speaker and editor. Lots of good things are promised after the ignorant negro vote has been eliminated. But we need more elimination than that. The Republican and Populist parties have their bosses. This allegation has never been denied. The fact of the business is nothing can thrive without a boss. But there are bosses and bosses, and some of them are in the Democratic party also. Nobody is kicking about that right now, for we all want the amendment adopted. When it is a law then it is expected that the boss to a big extent is going to be eliminated and this result will be as great a cause for genuine joy among the real white people as the standing aside—eliminating, the negro. Don't forget then that in voting for the amendment you cast a vote also to eliminate the boss politician, the fellow who has never succeeded in anything—not even politics. I would not be negligent to put you in remembrance of some things, though you know them—but some of the bosses are going to be mightily disappointed before Christmas. This is not a doleful prophecy—keep it in mind. Its coming to pass will bring times of refreshing and great joy to the many who have felt the lash.

After nearly three weeks of quiet observation it is my conclusion that High Point owes its prosperity largely to the fact that its citizens have followed the precept of St. Paul: "Be not busy-bodies in other men's matters." It is a great precept. An idle brain is the devil's workshop. Gossip is always the result of idleness. There are the fewest loafers in the town that I ever saw in a place of its size. Everybody appears to be something to do and is doing it. I shall not, however, change my base until after the election—for right now, according to my notion, the best thing for a fellow to do is to be qualified to vote for the amendment. Speaking of the amendment reminds me that some one remarked the other day that our present election law is right much of a constitutional amendment in itself. Well, people do talk. It is really a pretty strong law, but I guess that is the way to have it.

TROJAN.

The Rule Has Been Suspended. Chadbourne Messenger.

From the active part taken by the negroes in the recent Republican conventions in Eastern and Central North Carolina, it appears that the rule of the party to relegate the negro to back seats has been suspended.

J. H. POU ON THE AMENDMENT.

HE SHOWS UP BUTLER'S HYPOCRISY.

In His Fourth of July Speech He Flays the Black-Hearted Conspirator, Showing From His Own Paper That He Pretended to be in Favor of the Amendment Until He Found the Democrats Would Not Buy Him.

Special Correspondence of the Telegram.

RALEIGH, July 4.—James H. Pou, Esq., in a speech today at Misenheimer's Springs, Stanley county, gave most powerful evidence against Marion Butler, taking his facts from Butler's own paper.

Referring to the charge so often made by the Fusionists that the Democrats had broken their promises in submitting the constitutional amendment to the people, Mr. Pou said:

The Democratic platform of 1898 was silent upon this question and the issue arose during the campaign. At first the Fusionists said if the Democrats were entrusted with power they would enact an election law modeled upon the Australian system or like the Walton law in Virginia. That under such a law the illiterate voter would be in fact disfranchised. In answer to this charge Democrats everywhere promised that if successful the Democrats would enact a fair election law; one which would prevent frauds upon the part of negroes, but which would not disfranchise a single person white or black who was legally entitled to vote. This promise was generally made and it has been faithfully kept; and every person educated or illiterate, white or black, who is entitled to vote will have that privilege next August under the Democratic election law. Later on in the campaign the people of all parties began to demand the elimination of the negro vote; this demand came from Populists and white Republicans as well as from Democrats. In fact one of the charges the Populists brought against the Democratic party was its failure to adopt such a provision. In its campaign book of 1898, page 4, the Populists said:

"During a period of twenty years in which that party swayed overwhelming power in North Carolina it never passed a law nor made an effort to disfranchise or take from the negro the power or the ballot which they now declare they so mortally dread. * * * In nearly every Southern state except North Carolina the negro is disfranchised, with the result that racial antagonism cannot be aroused, because of the absence of a basis on which to proceed. The same power that disfranchised the negro in these Southern states has been wielded by the Democratic party in North Carolina for twenty years and yet no advantage whatever has ever been taken of that power."

This is the complaint made by Butler, Thompson and Ayer in 1898. As the campaign progressed the one great demand of the people was that the issue should be settled for all time to come, and in answer to that demand the Democrats generally promised such legislation with the limitation that not a single white man should be disfranchised. This promise of the Democratic party is succinctly stated by Senator Butler's organ. The Caucasian, in an editorial in its edition of December 8th, 1898. It uses these words:

"The Democratic machine promised the people on every stump that if they were put in power that they would eliminate the negro from politics. It seems that they got twenty-five or thirty thousand new votes on this promise. Now the way to eliminate the negro from politics is to let down the bars and invite 'Pegleg' Williams and other railroad agents to come and take the negroes out by the thousands or to disfranchise the negro by constitutional amendment. We will soon see in what way the Democrats will keep this promise to the people."

And of January 26th, 1899:

"The Democrats promised in the campaign not to disfranchise a single white man."

Before the legislature assembled the Caucasian began to predict that this promise of the Democrats would not be kept. On December 8th it had the following to say:

THE JIM CROW CAR DODGE.

"Since the election there has sprung up a new issue that was

not heard of during the campaign or before. It is the proposed Jim Crow car law. The Democrats ran their campaign on the cry that the state was cursed and disgraced and damned with negro domination. Since the election it seems that the only remedial legislation that the Democrats propose to get rid of negro domination is the Jim Crow car. They are now agitating this question, and say it is an awful thing for negroes to ride in the same car with white people. It is strange that it never occurred to the Democrats during their twenty-five years of Democratic rule that this kind of negro domination was then in progress and was just as offensive then as it is now. One would think, to see the concern that the Democratic machine is showing over the Jim Crow car proposition that the People's party was responsible for repealing some Democratic law prohibiting negroes to ride in railroad trains with white people. The meaning of all this is that the Democrats do not propose to call a constitutional convention or meet the expectation of the people on the suffrage question, and therefore it is necessary to get up some dodge on which to try to satisfy credulous people that they are doing their duty in stopping the supposed negro domination that they howled so tremendously about in the campaign. Now in order to make it appear that the machine has not sold out completely to the railroads they have arranged that the railroad officials shall at once begin to declare that they are opposed to the Jim Crow car law, and then the Charlotte Observer and all the other railroad organs are given the tip that they must at once declare that the Democratic legislature will pass the Jim Crow car law in spite of the opposition of the railroads. It is a sham fight and the Democratic monopoly papers and the railroad presidents understand each other. The scheme has been agreed on between them and the farce is being carried out with perfect understanding on both sides."

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

"The Tarboro Southerner in an editorial headed: 'What will be done,' says: 'Will the next legislature pass an election law so that intelligence may rule, or will it keep the negro for political purposes? The present election was carried solely by drawing the color line. Let it stay drawn by giving the intelligent voters only the right of franchise. The press all over the state is harping on who is entitled to spoils. First do something to show the people that every promise has been carried out. Don't let them be disappointed. The Democrats are the state's guardians for the next two years, so let them do their full duty.'"

"From the above it would seem that the Tarboro Southerner has gotten a hint of the real situation and is uneasy about it. The above will be very interesting ingreading after the Democratic legislature adjourns."

"Why is it that the railroad corporations in North Carolina are opposed to a constitutional convention to deal with the suffrage question and other questions that might arise? It would be well for every voter to think about this and try to find an answer."

THE JIM CROW CAR DODGE AGAIN.

Caucasian, Dec. 15th, 1898.

"It seems now that the 'Jim Crow' cars was the only kind of whitesupremacy that the Democratic machine was clamoring for. The Caucasian last week called attention to the strange fact that as soon as the negro scarecrow campaign had closed the Democratic machine at once brought forward its great remedy to cure negro domination. This remedy, strange to say, was the establishment of the 'Jim Crow' cars. We also called attention to the fact that for twenty years under Democratic rule it never occurred to the Democratic machine that 'Jim Crow' cars were necessary, but having run a campaign exclusively on the cry of negro domination, it was of course necessary to do something to keep the people fooled. So it was necessary to raise some new sham issue of legislation. We also called attention to the fact that as soon as the Democratic machine began to advocate the 'Jim Crow' cars, that the same railroad overseers and bosses who had backed the Democratic

party with their money and influence at once began to give interviews opposing the 'Jim Crow' cars. We stated it as our opinion that this was all an understanding between the Democratic machine and the railroad bosses. The railroad knew that it was necessary to do something to fool the people and so they had an understanding with the Democratic machine that it was to advocate 'Jim Crow' cars and the railroads were to seem to oppose them in order to make the people think that the railroad bosses did not own the Democratic machine and also further to make the people think when the next legislature adopted the 'Jim Crow' cars, as it will, that it was a triumph of the people in spite of railroad opposition. We believed then we were stating the exact truth about the situation, and we believe it now. In fact, only a few days ago the Caucasian was informed that the railroad officials had no serious objections to the establishment of the 'Jim Crow' cars and would rather have that done than any other legislation that could possibly be put up that would satisfy the people on the railroad question. Let the people take note of these things; keep their eyes and ears open and watch."

Editorial in the Caucasian, Nov. 24th, 1898.

"The Populists and white Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket did so no doubt with the distinct understanding that a Democratic legislature would call a constitutional convention. We will now see whether or not the Democratic machine will keep faith with these voters."

Caucasian, Jan. 26, 1899.

There is beginning to be some complaint over the slowness of the legislature in doing some things that it was understood they would do. One is the passing of a Jim Crow car law.

"If they don't do that," said a good Democrat yesterday—"Well I will throw up the sponge and the members of the legislature had about as well do the same."—News and Observer.

They promised more than the 'Jim Crow car law.' They promised to eliminate the negro from politics, reduce taxes, stop rapes, murders, lynchings, and to give every man the right to vote as he pleases. So far nothing along these lines have been done. If they fail to do these things, they all had just as well 'throw up the sponge.'

When the amendment was introduced the Caucasian seemed to see much good in it. In its issue of February 23rd, '99, it stated:

"When the Democrats eliminate the negroes from politics, then those who voted the Democratic ticket simply because the negro voted with the Republicans, will be free men and can vote for principle hereafter. It will free the whites. They will no longer be called upon to vote against the negro party—will be no such party. Let her go."

Again, after the amendment had been adopted defining the attitude of the Populists towards the amendment, and speaking for the Populists The Caucasian said in its issue of March 2nd, '99:

"When the negro is no longer the issue, then Populists can be heard on the issue that effects the great masses of the people. Then the minds of the people will not be darkened and their prejudices aroused by the cry of negro domination. Then a sorry white man cannot stand behind a good white man's back and call him a negro, because he does not look at political questions like he does, or vote the ticket issued out to him."

"They" (speaking of the Populists) "think the negro does more harm in controlling the wages of the white wage earners than they do the politics and desires of the office seeker. They cannot understand why it is a greater crime for the negro to get between the politician and his pie, the office, than it is for the negro to get between the white laborer and the necessary wages. It takes to support his family."

It was not until the fall of 1899 that the Caucasian began to antagonize the amendment, and its first antagonism was upon the ground that the 4th and 5th sections being separable the 4th might stand and the 5th might fall; and it is intimated clearly that if the 4th and 5th clauses had been made into one, connected by a proviso, the amendment would have been all right. On September 21st it said:

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

"Elsewhere in this issue appears a very timely and pertinent communication from a Cabarrus Populist making inquiry why sections 4 and 5 of the Constitutional Amendment were not embodied into one section so as to remove any doubt or danger that may exist in the minds of the people as to the disfranchisement of any white voters in the event that the State Supreme Court should declare section 5 unconstitutional and leave the rest standing. This is a highly important, yea, vital question and we would like to see the Democratic leaders and newspapers explain why these two sections were not joined together when the amendment was framed. This will get at a very important feature of the matter and the motives that actuated them to make separate sections. We do not believe that any good and satisfactory reason can be given for having two distinct sections when one would have removed all trouble. With only one section and in the event of the grandfather feature being declared unconstitutional, then the educational qualifications would also have been defeated, and no white voter's right would be in danger. We call upon our Democratic contemporaries for an explanation." These sections are now joined, and as the Caucasian says, there is no danger that any white man now will lose his right to vote.

And on October 5th it said: "An explanation why sections 4 and 5 of the Amendment were not embodied into one section would certainly be very interesting and timely now. It seems that no good reason can be given why these sections were made separate and distinct from each other and we urge the Democratic papers to explain this phase of the matter."

Now let us analyze the promise which

the Caucasian, on December 8th, said the "Democratic machine" made to the people. The promise was that "if they were put in power they would eliminate the negro from politics." * * * Now the way to eliminate the negro from politics is to let down the bars and invite 'Pegleg' Williams to come and take the negroes out by the thousands or to disfranchise the negro by Constitutional amendment." Both of these promises have been kept; the first, by the repeal of the law enacted in 1881 by the Legislature, of which Butler was a leading member, imposing a tax of \$5,000 on every negro immigrant agent. This was one of the first laws repealed by the Democratic Legislature of 1899. The other promise was fulfilled by the submission of the Constitutional Amendment. The Caucasian said there were two ways of eliminating the negroes from politics: the Democrats adopted both.

During the spring and summer of 1899 Senator Butler posed as being friendly to the Amendment; he stated to more than one person that "at the proper time" he would declare for the Amendment. There were hints to that effect in the Caucasian; but the months passed and no compensation was offered by the Democrats for Senator Butler's support, and the "proper time" for him to declare for white supremacy did not arrive. He finally impressed the Republicans with the idea that he still possessed some political potency, and in the month of October a deal was made whereby Senator Butler was to declare against the Amendment and support negro supremacy, and the negroes and white Republicans were to re-elect him to the Senate. He is endeavoring now faithfully, as it is his nature to be faithful to anything, to carry out his compact. And he is charging that the Democrats made in the campaign of 1898 promises the very opposite of those which the Caucasian of December 1898 states that they did make. Fortunately the time has passed when Senator Butler can mislead anyone. The people know him. Not yet forty years old, he has earned the reputation of being the falsest of men. He has never had a friend or a party he was not ready to betray, and he has never held a principle he was not ready to sell. I will make one exception; I do him credit to say that he was faithful to Bryan in 1896, but only because he believed Bryan would be elected and that he would be taken care of. This year you will see that before November Butler will have made an arrangement with Mark Hanna, and that their national committees will be working in unison for the defeat of Bryan. Have sold all else, he will sell out Bryan this year. Butler's consideration will either be an office at the hands of McKinley, in case of his election, or it will be the customary thirty pieces of silver. If McKinley is elected we will have the unique spectacle of Marion Butler cringing at the feet of Pritchard and Hanna, claiming to be a greater traitor, and deserving, therefore, of a better office than Norton, of the Asheville Gazette.

Among the beneficent results of the election of next August will be the elimination of Marion Butler. After the August election it will be out of the Senate, out of office, out of the State, out, and out for good, for Marion Butler.

This Amendment was submitted to the voters of North Carolina at the demand of the best people of all parties; no pledge was violated in doing it. In fact it would have been to use the language of Dr. Thompson, present Pop candidate for Governor, "A great disappointment if the negro is not eliminated from politics and the people will hold the Democratic party responsible for a failure to do this."

In some few counties Democrats and candidates for the Legislature made promises which went beyond a promise of a fair election law which would



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disfranchise no one. In a few counties Democrats promised that they would vote against submission of any constitutional amendment to the people. These were personal promises made by these men binding upon themselves but not upon the people at large. In every instance these promises have been faithfully kept. Honorable men like Dr. McNeill, of Brunswick, Mr. Jack Reinhart, of Lincoln, Mr. Barnhill, of Pitt, and several others made these promises, and they have fulfilled their promises to the letter, and their course has been approved by their constituents. At the request of the people the Democratic legislature submitted this amendment as the best solution of the negro question possible; and that amendment is the great issue in this campaign.

Mr. Pou then laid down five propositions. First, that the amendment was a necessity; and he pictured the condition of the east in 1898, and said these conditions would come again whenever the white people should become divided, unless this amendment was adopted. Second, that this amendment would stand the test of the courts and would be upheld as a whole. Third, that it would be ratified by the people at the polls. Fourth, that it would effect its purpose and be the beginning of a permanent settlement of the race question. Fifth, that it would benefit every class of citizens; that it would benefit the negro; that it was proposed not in a spirit of malice or hatred towards the negro, but as the kindest and most benevolent method of settlement which would be compatible with justice to the white people. In the adoption of this amendment the white people meant to do the negro no evil, rather to remove him from the control of evilly disposed white men; the reproach of their own race, who go about at night holding secret meetings with negroes inciting them against law and order. These men deserve the greater censure than the credulous negro; and these men will lose their occupation and the power to do harm when the ignorant negro loses his power to vote. The Democratic party promises the negro nothing but protection under the law so long as he obeys the law. Under this protection he will have the power to work out his own salvation. He will have an opportunity to elevate himself industrially and educationally if he has the capacity to do so. Only one privilege will be taken from him and that is the privilege of becoming a disturber of society, a fomentor of disorder. Justice to the white race requires this power to work evil shall be taken from him, and it will be done.

Mr. Pou alluded to the moral and educational benefits to be derived from the adoption of the amendment and predicted that the time was not far distant when there would be two great political parties in the State, each one containing enough of patriotism and honesty to safely administer the government; that it would make very little difference which of those parties carry the election, the honor of the State would be safe in the hands of either. When that day came there would be a greater liberty of thought; men could vote as they thought and neither party would dare to take the risk of nominating a bad man for office; the defeat of such a man would be certain, no matter by what party he were nominated.

Mr. Pou closed by urging that individual work be done; that each member of the crowd pledge himself to see during the week one man who had been misled by revenue officers or census takers and prejudiced against the amendment, and to explain to that man the truth about the amendment. It was important not only to carry the amendment, but to carry it by such a majority that no man would dare challenge the result. Let us speak our sentiments in such thunder tones that no party and no court will be found to challenge the result.

BULLETS OF WATER.

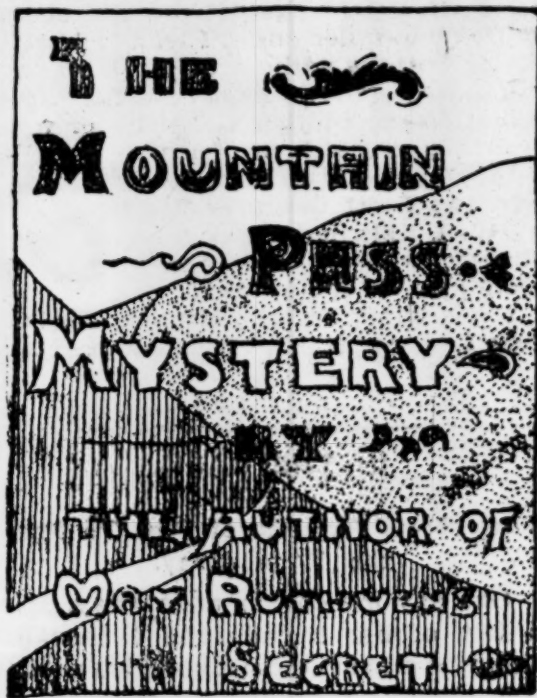
They Would Kill Us All if the Air Did Not Prevent.

When you see the rain drops falling do you ever think of how swiftly they come down and what prevents them from doing great damage? Away up in the clouds little particles of moisture gather until they form a tiny drop. The droplets and ice crystals that form the elements of the cloud gradually or suddenly grow until their weight is enough to bring them to the ground before they can be again evaporated.

The resistance that the air offers to their passage keeps them from falling too fast. The drop soon acquires such a velocity that the air prevents it from going any faster. The larger and heavier the drop, the greater is the speed at which it falls, but it is never great enough to injure us or do serious damage to animals or plants. Were it not for the resistance of the air, a drop of water, notwithstanding that it is fluid, falling from the height of half a mile, would be as dangerous as a bullet. The swiftness and force with which a projectile travels can be made sufficient to compensate for any softness or yielding quality it possesses. A candle, when fired from a gun, will pass through a board.

Partly Experience.

"Do you believe in mental telepathy?"
"Yes; when I'm late to dinner I know exactly what my wife will say when I get there."—Detroit Free Press.



CHAPTER I.

Christmas Eve.

My name is John Douglass. I am a plain-living, plain-spoken man; and Heaven knows, I never have, and never shall, set up to be regarded as a literature. Nevertheless, it has been suggested to me that certain adventures through which I passed five Christmases ago, and a year later, were so very startling, that I ought to cast them into the form of a narrative for other folks to read.

I believe my friends are, perhaps, right in this, and hence am beginning to set down these extraordinary adventures; but I warn my readers they must expect nothing more than a narration of facts, altogether unembellished by any graces of literary style.

It is unnecessary to detail the circumstances which led me, who am by birth a gentleman, and who, even then, was not without some little money of my own, to take up my residence in a cottage, which was little more than a hut, at the foot of a mountain in Wales.

Suffice it that a quarrel with a relative had made me thus seclude myself, and that, for more than six months, I lived in that cottage with no companion, save my dog, and with no occupation beyond fishing, shooting, and mountain climbing.

When Christmas came around, it found me there. Pretty late on the Christmas Eve, I tramped into the town for my store of provisions, and tramped back again through the falling snow, with a misanthropical enjoyment of the fact that, for the first time in my life, I should eat my Christmas dinner alone.

I threw another log on the fire, made myself a glass of whiskey toddy, and was sipping it very much at my leisure, when the furious barking of my dog made me jump up and hurry outside, confident that something was wrong.

My hut was at least three miles from any other human habitation; it lay out of the way of all beaten tracks—so much so that for weeks together no one passed near it.

Thieves were out of the question for I had nothing to tempt cupidity. What, then, could be the meaning of Nero's furious barking? It sounded, for all the world, as though he were rending some enemy limb from limb.

To snatch up my gun and open the door was the work of a moment. The snow had ceased falling, and the moon was shining brightly but for a moment I saw nothing of my dog though his hoarse bark sounded more furiously than ever.

A stone's throw from the cottage, and quite at the back of it, was a little copse of trees. From that came the barking and hurrying towards the spot, I was struck dumb with horror to see Nero attacking a woman. He had pulled her down to the ground, and his teeth had actually met in the fleshy part of her arm.

Even when I called him off, he obeyed with the utmost reluctance, licking his chops, and growling horribly, as though he would fain return to the attack.

I administered an angry kick to him in passing, then strode up to the woman, who had risen to her feet the moment the brute let go his hold. Even in the moonlight I could see blood trickling down her hand.

Fond as I was of my dog, I felt at that moment tempted to put a bullet through his head so incensed was I against him.

"Good heavens! I hope you are not seriously hurt?" I cried; and, even as I spoke I became dimly conscious that this woman was no ordinary woman—that this midnight adventure was one of peculiar mystery.

Two things assisted me to this conviction. One was that the woman had never uttered a single cry or groan. Even when Nero's cruel teeth had torn her flesh, she had suffered in stoical silence contenting herself, as I had seen, with a desperate attempt to choke him off by the unaided strength of her own hands.

This in itself was marvellous, for it is second nature with a woman to cry out at such a time, especially when a cry may be trusted to bring help. Surely her silence must have been due to the fact that she preferred even the pain and peril of those awful fangs to the chance of being seen by any human eye. The other thing was that, when I approached close to her, and she turned and faced me, I saw she wore a black velvet mask, which covered her features sufficiently to defy recognition.

"Are you seriously hurt?" I questioned, anxiously and waiving my surprise in my fears for her safety. "Has the brute bitten you severely?"

For answer she held out her arm, bare to the elbow and showed me a frightful wound.

"Good Heavens!" I exclaimed, aghast; "you had better let me cauterize that. Not that I think the dog is mad, I believe him to be perfectly healthy. But still, it would be safer."

Then the woman spoke for the first time. Her voice was rich and clear, its accents unmistakably those of a lady; it thrilled me curiously.

"Are you alone?" she asked. "Is there anyone in there with you?" and she pointed to the cottage.

"I am quite alone. No one will see you. Come!"

I gave her my arm. She took it without a word, and leaned on me heavily. We had to pass by Nero, who had been sitting on his haunches still licking his chops, and steadily regarding us.

A low and angry growl broke, as though involuntarily, from his throat as my companion passed near him.

"Lie down you brute!" I called out

to him, in my anger; and, when he attempted to fawn upon me, I sternly put him back. I had never been so disgusted with him before.

We entered the cottage. I led my companion to a seat, poured out a little brandy and insisted on her drinking it.

I knew she would need some support in the terrible ordeal that lay before her. She did not remove her mask, and I did not suggest that she should do so. As a man of sense, I knew she did not wear that at midnight among the mountain snows without a purpose; and, as a man of breeding, I, of course, refrained from endeavoring to penetrate her disguise.

Whatever her reason for secrecy, she was welcome to preserve it, so far as I was concerned.

In my own mind, I suspected a love affair—some romantic assignation, perhaps even an elopement. But, let it be what it might, it was no business of mine. Thus I thought, little dreaming then what Fate was weaving in the meshes of her mystic web.

"Can you bear to let me cauterize that wound?" I asked. "Of course, I must tell you frankly, it will give you great pain."

"I can bear it."

"Then, the sooner it is done, the better."

As I spoke, I turned my back to her, that she might not watch my movements, and poked into the hottest part of the fire a long flat piece of steel.

I brought it to white heat; then I turned to the woman. I was as white as a sheet, I am quite certain, and it was only with a strong effort of will I kept my hands steady. I would a hun-

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.

The People's Money-Saving Store

DO YOU WANT A CORSET that WILL NOT BREAK==one that will give you ease, comfort and a shapely figure? If so, try the P. N.



The Cork Steel Protector used in this corset will keep front steel from breaking or rusting and give comfort to the wearer when bending forward. Popular prices.

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.

Greensboro, N. C.

dred times rather have passed that cruel steel across my own arm than across the arm of this tender and delicate woman!

But it had to be done—for her sake; and I did not shrink from it. I gripped one end of the steel firmly with my handkerchief, and pressed it deep—deep—into her flesh! I shall never forget my sensations at that moment. The horrible "fizz" made by the burning metal on the cool white flesh, caused me to shut my teeth from head to foot. I ground my teeth almost fiercely in the intensity of my feelings, and a copious perspiration started out upon my brow.

The tortured victim herself uttered neither cry nor groan. I could see by the movement of her face, that she was setting her teeth hard, and when the steel burnt its way into the flesh, I could feel her shudder; but this was the only token of her agony.

My heart was filled with wondering admiration. This woman had the soul of a heroine. I told myself: Never had I seen in female form, a higher spirit or a more dauntless mind.

The moment the horrible operation was over I seized my brandy-bask, and attempted to pour a little of the spirits between her lips.

I think she felt herself near swooning for she feebly put up her hand as mine touched the black velvet mask, and whispered—

"You will not try to see my face."

"On my honor I will not," I answered promptly. "You may trust me."

She was lying back in my low basket chair now, on the verge of fainting.

Her eyes were closed, her lips tightly set, her face was ashen pale.

I administered a little brandy, but feared it would not suffice to revive her. Indeed, it seemed to me she had already swooned quite away. I was terribly perplexed.

Pettered as I was by my promise not to look at her face, I could not remove that hateful, tantalizing mask; and yet it seemed monstrous to stand by and make no effort to bring her back to consciousness.

To be sure, the mask did not seriously impede her breathing, for it only reached as far as her upper lip, and I had already noticed that her chin was beautifully moulded, and that her teeth were white as pearls, and her lips like some soft crimson flower.

But if I was forbidden to remove the mask the interdiction went no further, I reflected, and, stooping over the inanimate form, I unfastened the long dark cloth, which was buttoned closely from the throat to the feet.

A further surprise awaited me, for, instead of seeing a dress suited to the weather, I saw an evening gown of softest, richest ivory satin, confined at the waist by a zone of pearl and silver, and cut low enough to display the milky whiteness of her throat and bosom such as, for peerless beauty, I had never seen before.

Around the firm white throat was

clasped a circlet of rubies, which flashed like points of fire in the light of my reading lamp.

Half-guiltily, I re-fastened the disguising cloak and contented myself with applying some strong smelling salts to her nostrils.

Happily, these quickly took effect. I saw the eyes unclose behind the mask—beautiful lustrous eyes I was sure they were, even though I could see but little of them.

She stirred, shuddered put out her hand as though to ward away some peril, then drew her cloak more closely round her.

I should say here, perhaps, that the cloak had a hood to it, which was drawn closely round her face, but that I had caught a glimpse of her hair gleaming in the fire light.

"I am better," she said, still in that thrilling rich, sweet voice, and in a tone of remarkable self-possession. Please let me walk to the door. All I want is air."

"One moment!" I answered. "I had been applying ointment to her poor, wounded arm, and now I wrapped a bandage round it."

"There, now it will heal quickly. You have been wonderfully brave."

I gave her my arm, and led her to the door. Nero, cowed by my displeasure, was slinking outside; at sight of her, however, he could not repress a growl. I really did begin to fear he might be going mad; and, perhaps, that is what had determined me to cauterize the wound.

At any rate, I had never known him to act like this before. A minute or two we stood together at the door in silence. Far and near there was not a sound.

The mountain shrouded from its foot to its loftiest peak with snow, towered solemnly above us; the moon hung high in the heavens the air was intensely cold.

Suddenly the clock in the tower of the little church, on the other side of the mountain, struck out the hour of twelve. The strokes were borne to us quite distinctly on the still, frosty air. It was Christmas Day.

A slight shiver ran through my companion as we stood together listening to the sounds which told us that Christmas was born.

The strokes of the clock might have been falling—each one of them—upon her heart.

She roused herself, as though with an effort, and removed her hand from my arm.

"I must go!" she said. "I thank you for your kindness; but I must go."

"Go!" I echoed blankly. "Go where?" The question fell from me involuntarily. Whatever curiosity I felt, I had not intended to betray it.

"You promised not to seek to know who I am," she answered. "Remember I trust you."

"And you may trust me. But surely you are in no condition to face this night alone. Let me at least see you

to some place of safety. I promise you I will not pry into your affairs. I will not seek to so much as know your name."

"I am an unhappy woman," she replied; "a most unhappy woman!"

And there was a mournful cadence in her voice, which haunted me for long afterwards.

"But, at least, I can believe that all men are not false," she added. "I will trust you."

I was certain, now, that I was right

in suspecting she had come to this lonely place in order to keep some assignation.

Probably she had kept her part of it in vain—her lover had forsaken her; why else should she say, so mournfully, that all men were not false?

I frankly admit, it angered me to reflect that this woman, who had the form of a goddess, and face to match, should have wasted the treasure of her love on one who, probably, cared not for the gift.

A moment or two she stood in silence; then she said—

"You shall go with me, if you will, as far as the corner of the road."

"The corner of the road! But even then, the nearest house that you can



("I was very fond of Nero.")

reach is far away. It is impossible that you should walk that distance through all this snow—alone!"

"Come with me to the corner, and I shall be safe," she answered quietly. "I have someone waiting for me there."

Although I was greatly surprised, I was careful not to show it.

"I will do whatever you wish," I said.

"Thank you. You are very good and generous. I know it must seem strange to you that I should mask my face like this. It is not wholly for my own sake I am so anxious to remain unknown. But I cannot explain. I can only thank you. Now, please, let me go."

I drew on my fur-lined coat, then gave her my arm, which she sorely needed, for her strength seemed all but spent, and walked with her until we came to the corner of the road.

There she stopped me.

"Good-night, and good-bye," she whispered softly. "Remember, I trust you never to seek to find out who I am!"

"Good-bye," I answered, wondering vaguely whether this adventure were not simply a part of some curiously vivid dream.

She glided away from me, her dark

form silhouetted against the whiteness of the new-fallen snow. I tramped back to my cottage without so much as one backward glance. Honor forbade me to try to see whither she went, or who was her mysterious friend. I felt strangely disturbed and restless, however, as I sat down by the fire.

"Well, this has been the strangest Christmas Eve I've ever spent, or ever shall spend!" I muttered.

I was wrong in this. My next Christmas Eve was fated to be stranger still.

(To be continued next Saturday)

IN THE DARK.

They Drew Pictures of Pigs To Pass the Time Away.

One day my cousin went away, and a few of her friends and I thought this was a chance for a surprise party, writes a Minnesota girl. We all assembled at her home about 5.30 o'clock, as my cousin Mary was told to be home for her supper at 6 o'clock. After an hour had passed the door flew open, and as Mary came in eager to show her mother the articles she had purchased, we made ourselves seen by running up to her and crying, "Surprise!" After everything was quiet again we were told by my aunt to play games for ten minutes, after which supper was to be served.

I was then unexpectedly called upon to entertain them for those ten minutes, and as there was no way of getting out of it I thought drawing pigs in the dark would be as amusing a game as any other. So each was given paper and a pencil, and after the lamp was blown out by my aunt we began drawing our pigs. The pigs, if such I might call them, had their ears on their tails, their tails on their heads, their heads on their feet. In fact, they were everything but pigs.

We laughed and we cried until both my aunt and uncle came to see what the matter was, and when they saw those awful misshapen beings they joined in with our laughter. By and by we went to the supper table, which was laden with all kinds of goodies, but I am ashamed to say that we laughed so hard over those pigs we could not eat a morsel for fully five minutes.

Trained Mice.

Ordinary house mice can be trained to perform little tricks if caught when very young. They grow up then with no more fear of their enemies than a cat or dog. Trained mice should be a feature of every home menagerie. They can be taught to race after each other, to drag miniature carriages

after them, and to go through various drills and evolutions. They need to



be treated with the same kindness and care as the others. Cages with revolving wheels come for performing mice, and it is always amusing to see them turn the wheel, their bright little eyes shining like beads. With the agility of monkeys, they can be taught to run up sticks and poles, jump from them through small circles, and to chase each other back and forth over a table or in and out of holes formed with papers and cloth wrinkled up for the purpose.

Went to Sleep Quickly.

The mother of a little three-year-old had been away from home overnight, and on her return asked:

"And how did my little girl get to sleep last night without mamma?"

"Oh," she replied, "papa tried to sing to me like 'ou does an' I dis went to sleep weal twick so I couldn't hear him."

They Raise Gulls.

The natives of Foula, one of the Shetland islands, make a business of rearing skau gulls in order to rid the island of the eaglets that commit so many depredations. The magnificent red sandstone cliffs that skirt the northwestern coast become a favorite haunt of the eagles, and in this inaccessible spot they increase so rapidly that they become a terror to the farmers and fishermen who dwell on this isolated spot. The skau gull is also strong and fierce and the inveterate foe of the eagle. In battle the gulls are nearly always victorious, and so the inhabitants of Foula hit upon the novel plan of feeding and caring for skau gulls, which, though formidable to their feathered enemies, are very peaceable and docile when brought in contact with man.

WRIGHT'S EPSOM - LITHIA WATER

Strongest Epsom Water in America

Analysis:

Sulphate of Magnesia.....	157.47	Iodide of Sodium.....	Trace
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.09	Nitrate of Sodium.....	Trace
Sulphate of Lime.....	38.13	Chloride of Magnesia.....	Trace
Phosphate of Lime.....	Trace	Chloride of Iron.....	.16
Sulphate of Potash.....	4.66	Silica.....	.73
Sulphate of Alumina.....	.44	Sulphate of Lithia.....	.093
Chloride of Sodium.....	2.91		250.493

Very beneficial in all cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, Torpid Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections. As an agent for the relief and Cure of Constipation it excels all other mineral waters or known remedies.

Read what McMillan & Co. have to say about the sale of this Water: "We sold twenty-five hundred gallons of Wright's Water in 1898, and fifty-five hundred gallons last year, and still the demand grows. We commend this water to the trade everywhere."

JOHN A. McMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Knoxville, Tenn.

Read what Wellknown People Say of It:

Mr. Howard Gardner,
Greensboro, N. C.,

My Dear Sir:

I have been using Wright's Epsom Lithia Water for some time and it gives me pleasure to state that it has done more for me than anything that I have been able to get in the way of relieving constipation and regulating my liver. It did for me just what you claimed it would do.

Very truly,
Jos. J. Stone.

Mr. J. A. Summers,
Mooresburg, Tenn.,

Dear Sir:

I have found Wright's Epsom Lithia Water the best I have ever known for stomach and bowel trouble, and is especially valuable for constipation.

Yours truly,
Theodore Richmond.

Mr. J. A. Summers,
Mooresburg, Tenn.,

Dear Sir:

I have used Wright's Epsom Lithia Water for the past five years with very satisfactory results. For indigestion it has no superior.

Yours truly,
Milton S. Shields.

J. A. SUMMERS, Prop., Mooresburg, Tenn.
HOWARD GARDNER, = = = CITY AGENT,
Corner Opposite Postoffice, Greensboro, N. C.

CALL FOR WOMAN'S MEETING.

The Pastors of the Town Ask the Mothers, Wives, Sisters and Daughters of the Town to Come Together Next Wednesday Night to Protest Against the Threatened Reopening of Saloons.

To the Christian women of Greensboro: We, the undersigned pastors of Greensboro, view with profound grief and alarm the threatened reopening of the saloons and hotel bars of our town. With their number, their outward attractions, their lewd pictures, their night hours, their veil of secrecy, their temptingly prepared iced and mixed drinks, their baneful accompaniment of "treating," and their powerful appeal to social nature, they represent the most completely equipped, the worst and deadliest form in which the whiskey traffic can curse a community.

In the moral crisis that now confronts us, no class of our people have more at stake than our Christian women. We therefore invoke the aid of the Christian wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of our town to prevent the return of the saloons. We ask them to assemble next Monday night at 8:30 in the court house to seek by prayer and protest to avert the threatened calamity. The meeting will be conducted by the pastors. Men also will be welcome.

Livingstone Johnson, pastor West Washington St. Baptist church; W. L. Grissom, Missionary Secretary, of W. N. C. Conference; J. A. Hackney, pastor Cherry St. and Southside Baptist churches; Egbert W. Smith, pastor First Presbyterian church; Horace Weeks Jones, rector of St. Barnabas church; C. E. Hodgins, pastor of Westminster church; T. M. Johnson, pastor Grace Methodist Protestant church; H. J. Hartwell, associate pastor Grace Methodist Protestant church; T. E. Wagg, pastor Centenary M. E. Church South.

KNOWLEDGE Is power. Drs. Moore have the knowledge, thus the power, to fit glasses that please.

The Third Regiment Band of Reidsville will run a first-class excursion from Reidsville to Mt. Airy July 12th. Fare from Greensboro and Summerfield, round trip, only \$1.50. Tickets for sale at Bloxton & Jennings. 4t

LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION

(Continued from page three.)

say to you that, for personal reasons and good and valid reasons, I cannot accept this nomination. (Great applause and cries of "No!" "No!" and "You have got to take it!") I have not been a candidate, I do not desire to be a candidate and I must not be nominated by the convention. (Renewed applause and cheering and cries of "You must!" "You must!")

"There are gentlemen present whose names have been or will be presented to this convention and one of which names is stronger than my own. (Cries of "No!" "No!") There is no difficulty whatever with making a satisfactory choice, and I must not in justice to them, permit my name to be used a single moment further, and this convention should proceed to nominate a candidate from some of those who have been named. In justice to me, in justice to them, in justice to the party, in justice to ordinary procedure of this convention, it is unfair to me to place me in this position without my consent." (Great applause.)

He was frequently interrupted by protests as he insisted that he could not accept. From New York came cries of "Yes, you can." When he said clearly and firmly: "I did not come into this convention as a candidate, I did not expect to be a candidate and cannot accept the honor," again came the cries of "Yes, you can," in greater volume than before, but they had not the slightest effect. He left the platform cheered to the echo and surrounded by his friends who pressed forward to grasp his hand.

ONLY 20 MINUTES to make 100 copies of a letter or price list. Business men isn't this what you need? Examine it. Moore Opt. Co.

For burns, injuries, piles and skin diseases use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the original. Counterfeits may be offered. Use only DeWitt's. Howard Gardner, July.

Remember the Third Regiment Band excursion from Reidsville to Mt. Airy July 12th. Train leaves Greensboro promptly at 8 o'clock. Fare for round trip only \$1.50. Tickets for sale at Bloxton & Jennings' furniture store. 4

MR. GRASSHOPPER, JR.

How He Eats and Grows and Sheds His Skin.

When the young locust hatches from the egg he creeps up out of the earth, where his mother has so carefully hidden her eggs months before, and looks about. He finds himself a real grasshopper, but such a lazy, big-headed baby, looking very much as if he were bewildered and sorry he came, and wished he could crawl back again. As he feels the warm sunlight on his little tender back his courage increases. He tries his legs and finds that "he only has to steer them and they ride him everywhere." A grass blade tickles him under the chin, and all at once he is hungry and eats. His appetite grows and grows. It becomes his most prominent characteristic and goes with him through life.

As he eats he grows and his skin gets hard. Pretty soon he finds himself in what seems to be a sad predicament. His skin is too tight. When a boy's clothes are too small he has a new suit and his little brother takes the old ones. There is no such exchange of courtesies and garments in the grasshopper world. We know how it feels to wear a coat that is much too small. It is uncomfortable. We want to hide away from the others and be miserable. So does the little grasshopper. He doesn't know where his next suit of clothes is to come from. He has been too busy eating to think of the future. He hides away under a grass blade, moping and uncomfortable.

Suddenly he begins to feel freer, but weak. He can only squirm feebly, and blindly push this way and that. He lifts his head and it feels light and cool, as if he had his hair cut very, very short. Then the awful weakness comes again. Woe unto our little grasshopper if a toad or insect-eating bird comes along while he is in this sorry plight. After awhile he awakes and rubs his back gingerly with his hind legs, finds that he is all there, forgets everything else and falls to eating. On the grass blade where he clung so long and so helplessly there is a little bit of something, fragile and almost transparent, but hollow. There are the six legs, the large eyes and little body, all empty. The grasshopper is away, leaping in the sunlight and running races with the dewdrops along grass blades, while his cast-off clothes are waiting in a forlorn little heap, which the first falling twig or dash of rain will scatter. Some very thrifty ant may pick up a detached leg, but will abandon it when she finds

it empty.

The young grasshopper does not yet know that he has moulted and passed into the second stage of his life.

OVER A TINY WIRE.

Drawings Are Now Copied Accurately Hundreds of Miles Away.

Of all the marvels that have been worked by electricity none is more wonderful, perhaps, than the telephotograph, by means of which a drawing, letter, photograph, diagram, or any drawn or printed matter may be telegraphed to any distance over a single wire. When a message is to be sent by the system it is simply written, drawn or photographed on a thin metal sheet and placed in a transmitter. A switch is then thrown open and, away at the other end of the tiny wire that stretches over hill and valley, another electric machine draws a perfect reproduction of it on paper, wood or metal. If the message is received on paper two copies are made at the same time. If more copies than this are wanted the machine will engrave it directly on zinc or copper instead of writing it on paper, and from this etching machine thousands of copies may be printed.

Type as Ammunition.

At the time of the Maori war in New Zealand a newspaper correspondent had a strange experience. The publishing office of a newspaper was close to the scene of some of the hottest fighting.

During the struggle the Maoris ran short of ammunition for their guns, and charged their guns with type and stereo blocks. This novel ammunition proved very effective. One of the white invaders was severely wounded with a patent medicine advertisement, and another was crippled for life by a church bazaar announcement, and the editor, who had taken refuge with the British troops, had a narrow escape of being hit with one of his own poems.

The Debate Closed.

"Yes, sir!" shouted the little man with thin, straggling hair, "The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man liberty of speech, and I'd like to see any one try to deprive me of it!"

"John Henry!" exclaimed a large woman of a decided mien, who had just entered the room, "you dry up and come home."—New York Journal.

A Boer farm and homestead is, it is said, to be one of the features of the Paris Exposition. In this form will be exhibited the chief wild animals of the Transvaal. The means of transportation in the country are also to be illustrated.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

People's Savings Bank

OF GREENSBORO, N. C.

At the close of business, on the 30th day of June, 1900.

RESOURCES.
Mortgage securities..... \$79,581.22
Personal securities..... 28,027.31
Collateral securities..... 26,008.17
Banking house..... 6,185.72
Furniture and fixtures..... 599.82
Cash on hand..... 20,921.95
United States bonds..... 3,300.00
\$163,624.19

LIABILITIES.
Net deposits..... \$158,348.05
Surplus fund (guarantee)..... 2,430.17
Undivided profits (less current expenses)..... 2,847.97
\$163,624.19

I, Jas. A. Hodgins, treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jas. A. Hodgins, Treasurer.

State of North Carolina, County of Guilford:

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1900.

(Seal) R. D. DOUGLAS,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

O. W. Carr;
A. P. Eckel;
Sam'l L. Trogen, Trustees.

Ladies who want real comfort during the warm season should try a pair of our Common-Sense Oxford Ties. They have low heels, are made wide across the ball of the foot, have light, flexible soles, and are made to "feel good" on the feet. Three grades, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, in all sizes.

THACKER & BROCKMANN.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT.

Is evied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at C. E. Holton's drug store.

ONE-FOURTH OFF FOR CASH

AN OPPORTUNITY UNSURPASSED

TWENTY - FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION SALE IN CLOTHING

Our object for this great reduction in price on our well established one price clothing business is that it has grown to such an extent as to necessitate enlarging and remodeling our store; this will compel us to reduce our stock or store part of it while the work is in progress. This sale will begin Saturday, June 30th, and last until and including Saturday, July 28th, 1900. Every article in our house is priced in plain figures and every customer can make his or her own calculation.

Men's Clothing.

\$20.00 suits.....\$15.00

18.50 suits.....13.90

16.50 suits.....12.50

15.00 suits.....11.50

13.50 suits.....10.10

12.50 suits.....9.38

10.00 suits.....7.10

9.00 suits.....6.75

8.00 suits.....6.40

6.00 suits.....4.50

5.00 suits.....3.75

4.00 suits.....3.00

3.00 suits.....2.25

Youth's Long Pants Suits.

\$15.00 suits.....\$11.50

12.50 suits.....9.38

10.00 suits.....7.50

9.00 suits.....6.75

8.00 suits.....6.00

6.00 suits.....4.50

5.00 suits.....3.75

4.00 suits.....3.00

Men's Pants.

Paragon, Crown and many other fine makes—

\$7.50 mens pants.....\$5.65

6.00 " " " ".....4.50

5.50 " " " ".....4.15

5.00 " " " ".....3.75

4.50 " " " ".....3.40

4.00 " " " ".....3.00

3.50 " " " ".....2.65

3.00 " " " ".....2.25

2.50 " " " ".....1.90

2.00 " " " ".....1.50

1.50 " " " ".....1.15

Boys' Knee Pants.

\$1.50 boys knee pants.....\$1.12 1/2

1.00 " " " ".....75

75c " " " ".....55

50c " " " ".....38

Two hundred pairs of boys wash pants that we have sold so many of for 25c, price now 19c.

Children's Knee Pants Suits.

\$10.00 suits.....\$7.50

8.00 suits.....6.00

6.00 suits.....4.50

5.00 suits.....3.75

4.50 suits.....3.38

4.00 suits.....3.01

3.50 suits.....2.65

3.00 suits.....2.25

2.50 suits.....1.88

2.00 suits.....1.50

1.75 suits.....1.38

Hats in all Shapes, Colors and Styles.

\$3.50 Harrington Stiff Hats.....\$2.65

3.00 Banta Stiff Hats.....2.25

4.50 Stetsons Boss Raw Edge.....3.15

4.00 Stetsons Soft Small Shape.....3.00

2.50 Alpine Hats.....2.25

2.00 Alpine Hats.....1.90

1.50 Alpine Hats.....1.50

1.00 Alpine Hats.....1.15

Once Hats, Crush Hats; in fact all styles and shapes in soft and stiff Hats will be sold at a twenty-five per cent reduction.

Straw Hats.

Nobby shapes for young men—we have the old men's shapes too—eighteen dozen prices ranging from 50c to 3.00. One quarter 1/4 of the price off all straw hats.

Men's Half Hose.

50c fancy + hose.....38c

25c fancy + hose.....19c

25c Hermsdorf prime black + hose.....19c

25c Shaw knit + hose.....19c

10c tan and black + hose.....7 1/2

One hundred dozen + hose fancy striped and checkered, black and tans. Black hose with white feet, in fact all that one can desire in the hosiery line. One fourth off the price at the reduction sale.

Neckwear.

Consisting of the leading make:—

50c English squares.....38c

50c "ecks.....38c

50c flowing ends.....38c

50c puff scarfs.....38c

50c Ascots.....38c

50c four-in-hand.....38c

25c puff scarfs.....19c

25c English squares.....19c

25c string ties.....19c

25c Tecks.....19c

25c wash English squares.....19c

25c band bows.....19c

25c bat wing Ties.....19c

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs.

\$1.00 silk handkerchiefs.....75c

50c silk handkerchiefs.....38c

25c silk handkerchiefs.....19c

Belts.

50c belts.....38c

25c belts.....19c

25c Brighton garters.....19c

15c ".....10c

25c Newport ".....19c

Men's and Boys' Underwear.

50c mens Frene Balbrigan shirts.....38c

50c mens French Balbrigan drawers.....38c

65c mens fancy striped shirts.....49c

65c mens fancy striped drawers.....49c

\$1.50 mens fancy colored ribbed shirts.....\$1.12 1/2

\$1.50 mens fancy colored drawers, 1 1/2.....1 1/2

25c mens brown cotton shirts.....19c

25c " " drawers.....19c

50c mens scrivens elastic drawers.....49c

50c mens peppercill drill drawers.....38c

25c mens drill drawers.....19c

Many dozen of these elegant goods at less than market prices.

Men's and Boys' Shirt Department.

\$1.00 white laundered shirts, Monarch brand.....75c

\$1.00 white laundered shirts, Eclipse brand.....75c

\$2.00 colored negligee shirts.....\$1.50

1.00 colored negligee shirts.....75c

50c colored negligee shirts.....38c

\$1.00 colored stiff bosom shirts.....75c

50c colored stiff bosom shirts.....38c

All boys shirts cut in same proportion. This line of shirts includes the leading makes.

Fifty dozen unlaundried white shirts, our 50c leader.....38c

Collars and Cuffs.

300 dozen linen collars in all shapes and sizes—

10c Peyfers (2100) linen collars.....7 1/2

15c or 2 for 25c, H. C. Curtis & Co. go with Peyfers at.....7 1/2

25c linen cuffs.....19c

20c linen cuffs.....15c

Men's Handkerchiefs.

25c linen hemstitched handkerchiefs.....19c

20c " " " ".....15c

15c cambric hemstitched (fine quality).....11c

16c cambric handkerchiefs.....7 1/2

Will H. Matthews & Co

One Price Cash Clothiers

304 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

GOLDSTEIN & SHEVEL,

Now proprietors of the largest Furniture establishment in the city, are selling Furniture though the weather so very warm, because they are offering special inducements and you do not know what bargains you miss until you call and get prices on the following articles, viz: Fine Rockers in oak mahogany and leather, handsome parlor chairs, all styles, beautiful couches in every shape for comfort. Morris chairs to suit all; chiffoniers all prices. Baby Carriages and Go-carts much less than their value. Pictures and easels cheaper than ever before--in fact we can furnish your house from kitchen to parlor at small cost.

Remember the Place: NEXT DOOR TO EXPRESS OFFICE.

Mormonism.

What is the secret of the growth of mormonism? What sane individual can defend the barbarous idea of polygamy? Yet while people and press unite in a hearty denunciation of it, and our lawmakers are inaugurating a new crusade against it, the disciples of Joseph Smith are quietly pushing their way into more than one-half of the states of the Union, and their church is perhaps growing faster than almost any other in the United States. Its representatives fear no opposition, yield to no discouragement, and are thriving under what they term persecution. The public is not surprised to know that Mormonism is gaining many recruits in the South, but is perhaps not prepared to accept as true a statement that it is also growing steadily in such states as Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska. Yet sources of information which are absolutely trustworthy assert that such is the case. The United States may become clear of polygamy, but Mormonism is here to stay.

The Japanese have many curious customs. They begin a book at what we call the last page, and the end is where we have the title page. Horses when in their stalls, face the door of the stable; men, and not women, do the sewing, and they push the needles in and out from them instead of toward them. They scowl when they are pleased, and smile when they are angry. Their birds do not sing, their flowers have no perfume, their fruit no flavor.

Prepared for it.

His Wife--If you can stop reading about the Boer war for a few minutes have something to tell you about the book.

The Suburbanite--Yes? Is she going to trek?--Puck.

No kick--money back if Vick's Tar Heel Sarsaparilla is not the best spring tonic. \$1.00 size for 50c.

Train will leave Greensboro promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 12th for Mt. Airy. Fare only \$1.50 for round trip. A pleasant trip in store for every one. Tickets for sale at Bloxton & Jennings.

TYPEWRITER Improved and a perfect gem, and only cost you \$35. See it at Moore Opt. Co.

The laws holds both maker and circulator a counterfeit equally guilty. The dealer who sells you a dangerous counterfeit of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, risks your life to make a little larger profit. You cannot trust him. DeWitt's is the only genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve. A well known cure for piles and all skin diseases. See that your dealer gives you DeWitt's Salve. Howard Gardner.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Offers undergraduate and graduate courses. Large number of electives. Eight scientific laboratories, equipped with modern and advanced apparatus. Large additions to library. Complete gymnasium. Expenses low. Fifty scholarships to be awarded. \$50,000 spent in improvements the past year. Send for catalogue.

PRESIDENT KILGO,
Durham, N. C.

A. M. SCALES J. I. SCALES
SCALES & SCALES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

I WISH TO INFORM YOU that I have moved my shoe shop to No. 206 South Davis street, between John J. Phoenix and C. A. Clapp's stores, opposite the market house, where I will do first class work using only the best stock and save you ten per cent in price. L. B. Albertson.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other ailments. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by Grissom & Fordham.

FREE BLOOD CURE.

An offer proving faith to sufferers Is your blood pure? Are you sure of it? Do cuts or scratches heal slowly? Does your skin itch or burn? Have you pimples? Eruptions? Aching Bones or Back? Eczema? Old sores? Boils? Scrofula? Rheumatism? Poul breath? Catarrh? Are you pale? If so purify your blood at once by taking Botanic Blood Balm, B. B. B. It makes the blood pure and rich, heals every sore and gives a clear smooth, healthy skin. Deep-seated cases like ulcers, cancer, eating sores, painful swellings, blood poison are quickly cured by Botanic Blood Balm, B. B. B., made especially for all obstinate blood and skin troubles. Give it a trial. It cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 20 years. Sold at drug stores with directions for home treatment at \$1 per large bottle. So sufferers may test it, a trial bottle given absolutely free. Write for it. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given. Don't hesitate, but write at once. Help is at hand as Blood Balm cures quickly and permanently. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

You can't travel with comfort without Kadok, the headache cure--3 doses 10c.

Biggest and Best.

THE GATE CITY STEAM LAUNDRY is now prepared to do all kinds of laundry in the very best style. Having recently put in a large new machinery we can afford to do your work as cheap as can be done anywhere and guarantee entire satisfaction. We have also changed our wagons from green and red to white--they are not old wagons painted over, so please note the change and watch for the WHITE WAGONS--they will nothurt you and see that your laundry goes to THE GATE CITY, THE BIGGEST AND BEST, 114 Fayetteville Street. W. A. Fields, Proprietor. F. B. Reid, Mgr. Phone 176.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN Agriculture, Stock-raising, Horticulture; Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical Engineering, Textile Industry, Chemistry, and Architecture.

PRACTICAL TRAINING IN Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, Machine-work, Mill-work, Boiler-tending, Engine-tending, and Dynamo-tending.

Tuition, \$20 a year; board, \$8 a month. Next session opens September 6th. Entrance examinations in each county court-house, July 28th, 10 o'clock, a. m., also at the college September 4th and 5th.

For full information, address

PRESIDENT GEO. T. WINSTON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses \$92 to \$132; for non-residents, \$152. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the state except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition application should be made before August 1. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For catalogue and other information address until August 15th CHARLES D. MCIVER, Pres. PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, Dean of College.

R. P. Walters, Hammocks.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance

118 S. Elm St., Hotel Gullford Bldg, REPRESENTING The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; Maryland Casualty of Baltimore, Md.; and a select line of Fire Insurance Companies.

WE ARE ORIGINATORS:

Not Imitators!

White Delivery Wagons have been a distinguishing mark of the Greensboro Steam Laundry for a number of years. Our customers have learned to "look out for the white wagons." Competitors have seen fit to imitate our wagons, therefore we deem it wise to make a change.

Our wagons are now in the shop. About May 1st they will come out green, our former color. In the mean time would respectfully request our friends and patrons to BEWARE of the white laundry wagons and see to it that the right driver gets the bundle. To avoid any possible confusion, in future our wagons will be lettered.

Dick's
Greensboro
Steam Laundry

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAIN LINE--NORTHBOUND.	
No. 34, Fast Mail.....	11.44 p. m.
" 18, Fast Mail.....	12.23 p. m.
" 38, Vestibule.....	10.47 p. m.
" 12, Passenger.....	9.55 p. m.
" 8, Local.....	8.10 a. m.
SOUTHBOUND.	
No. 33, Fast Mail.....	5.48 a. m.
" 35, Fast Mail.....	7.10 p. m.
" 37, Vestibule.....	7.05 a. m.
" 11, Passenger.....	7.37 a. m.
" 7, Local.....	6.40 p. m.
FOR RALEIGH.	
No. 16, Passenger.....	12.25 p. m.
" 8, Passenger.....	8.10 a. m.
" 12, for Norfolk.....	11.45 p. m.
FOR WINSTON-SALEM.	
No. 107, Daily ex. Sunday.....	12.35 p. m.
" 106, Daily.....	8.25 a. m.
" 108, Daily.....	7.20 p. m.
A. & Y. DIVISION.	
For Wilmington.....	12.25 p. m.
" Mt. Airy.....	4.12 p. m.
" Ramseur.....	2.40 p. m.
" Madison.....	9.35 a. m.

Southern Railway

IN EFFECT FEB. 18, 1900.
This condensed schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public.

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.

5:45 a. m.--No. 23 daily, Florida Express south for Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars and day coach.
7:05 a. m.--No. 37 daily, Washington & Southwestern Limited for Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points south. Through Pullman Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Memphis; New York to Nashville; Pullman observation car New York to Macon; vestibule coach Washington to Atlanta. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday without change. Dining Cars serve all meals.

7:37 a. m.--No. 11, daily, for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga.
8:10 a. m.--No. 8, daily, for Danville, Richmond and local stations.
8:10 a. m.--No. 8, daily, for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points. Connects at Selma with train for Wilson, Rocky Mount and local points. Greensboro for Norfolk, Newbern and Morehead City.

8:25 a. m.--No. 106 for Winston, Wilkesboro and local points. Daily to Winston-Salem. Daily except Sunday to Wilkesboro.

9:35 a. m.--No. 46, daily except Sunday for Madison and local points.

12:23 p. m.--No. 36, daily, United States Fast Mail, for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New Orleans to New York; Miami to New York. Dining cars serve all meals.

No. 16 leaves Greensboro 12:23 p. m. daily for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points.

12:25 p. m.--No. 52 for Sanford. Connects with A. C. L. for Fayetteville and local points south.

1:45 p. m.--No. 107, daily except Sunday for Winston-Salem.

2:40 p. m.--No. 47, daily except Sunday for Ramseur and local points.

4:12 p. m.--No. 53 for Mt. Airy and local stations.

6:40 p. m.--No. 7, daily, for Charlotte and local points. Connects at Salisbury for Knoxville, Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeper operated from Salisbury to Memphis.

7:11 p. m.--No. 35 daily, United States Fast Mail for Charlotte, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Miami; Charlotte to Atlanta; Charlotte to Augusta.

7:15 p. m.--No. 109, daily for Winston-Salem.

9:55 p. m.--No. 12, daily for Reidsville, Danville, Richmond, and local points north.

10:47 p. m.--No. 28, daily, Washington & Southwestern Limited for Washington and all points North. Pullman Sleepers to Washington, Baltimore and New York.

11:44 p. m.--No. 34 daily, Florida Express North, carries through Pullman cars Jacksonville to New York Charlotte to Richmond.

11:45 p. m.--No. 12, daily, for Raleigh, Norfolk, and points east. Pullman Sleeper operated from Charlotte to Norfolk.

First sections of all scheduled freight trains carry passengers between points at which they are scheduled to stop.

JOSH M. CULP, FRANK S. GAYNOR,
Traffic Manager, N. Y. & N. E. Div.

W. A. Turk, Gen. Pas. Agt., Washington, D. C.
R. L. Vernon, Trav. Pas. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
B. Graham, Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

John Orzali,

Practical Boot and Shoe Maker,
102 N. Elm Street, Opp. Court House.

WANTED

Operatives for New England Cotton Mills.

HIGH WAGES, SHORT HOURS,
\$5 to \$6 hours labor.

Weavers \$8.00 to \$10.00,
Speeder Tenders \$7.00 to \$9.00,
Others in Proportion.

Apply to E. B.
Postoffice Box 156,
Providence, R. I.

Inventory Over

And we are wide open again and ready to serve you. We want to thank our customers for sending in their orders so promptly the day before we closed our store.

Respectfully,
J.W.Scott & Co

BROWN'S.

Another Red Letter reduction sale tomorrow. In addition to the bargains already offered we will add two specials:

All slightly soiled and odd pairs lace curtains at about half price.

Colored and black petticoats, new lot, at factory price.

BROWN'S.

Trade Winners:

Boy's Crash Suits, with long pants, ages 14 to 19, from 1.00 to 2.00 a suit. This is less than wholesale price. Call and see them.

Golf Hats, in pearl and steel, 1.50 and 2.00. THE VERY LATEST THING OUT.

Merritt, Brower and Company.

HUFF

says nothing but saws wood into the finest delivery wagons. Prompt attention to special designs. July 6.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Fair, tonight and Sunday.
Highest temperature at Greensboro past twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock this morning 95, lowest 74.

HOT WEATHER ITEMS.

Brief Local Occurrences in the Gate City.

Dr. Smith will preach at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow night a "Sermon for the Times."

Rev. Horace Weeks Jones will conduct the service at St. Andrew's Episcopal church tomorrow morning, Rev. Mr. Miller, the rector, being out of town.

Hon. Dan. Hugh McLean, who was to have spoken at Guilford College this afternoon, was called home by the illness of his wife. The appointment was filled by Mr. A. B. Kimball.

There will be a great gathering of Elks at Atlantic City during this month. Members of the order from all parts of the United States will be there. Messrs. C. M. Vanstory and N. J. O'Brien will attend from Greensboro.

The Young People's Missionary Society of West Market street Methodist church will give a lawn party at Mrs. L. W. Crawford's next Tuesday evening. The young ladies of the church will be present and serve cooling delicacies.

Robert Morehead, the negro who was gored by a bull at Mr. George Wakefield's dairy yesterday morning, died late in the afternoon. He was so seriously injured that it was impossible to do much to alleviate his suffering.

Andrew Burton and Jim Gray, the two negroes charged with breaking into a store at Jamestown some days ago, were given a hearing before Squire Wolfe yesterday afternoon. The evidence was considered sufficient to bind them over to court.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Movements of People That You May Know.

Mr. George W. Patterson went to Mt. Airy this afternoon.

Mrs. W. A. Devin returned to Oxford this morning.

Rev. Dr. L. W. Crawford returned at noon from Charlotte.

Miss Clara Hamner, of High Point, is the guest of Miss Mabel Hill.

Mr. R. E. Hunt went to Burlington this afternoon to spend Sunday at home.

Mr. J. R. McRary, of Lexington, Republican elector at large, spent the forenoon here.

Col. James T. Morehead went to Colfax this afternoon and made a Democratic speech.

Miss Ella King, of Texas, who has been visiting at Dr. J. E. Wyche's, went to Thomasville this morning.

Miss Grizelle Burton, of Durham, who has been visiting Miss Lizzie Leigh Dick, returned home this afternoon.

Miss Hay Watson, who has been visiting relatives here, left today on her return to her home in Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. H. B. Varner, Democratic candidate for Commissioner of Labor and Printing, was here this morning on his way to Raleigh.

Miss Mary Boyd, who has been visiting the Misses Leftwich and Mrs. C. Mebane, returned to her home in Washington at noon.

Mrs. Killian and Miss Louise Killian, who have been the guests of Mrs. R. R. King for several days, returned to their home in Greenville, S. C., this morning.

Mrs. W. M. Hunt, Mrs. G. S. Boren and Miss Eva Lindley, of Pomona, accompanied by Mrs. John R. London, of Rock Hill, S. C., have gone to Piedmont Springs to spend awhile.

Mrs. A. G. Brooks and children, who have been visiting the family of Mr. T. T. Brooks, went to Mt. Vernon Springs this afternoon. They were accompanied by Mr. F. A. Brooks.

Mr. A. G. Knebel, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters in Asheville, spent last night at the McAdoo, leaving this morning for North Wilkesboro.

D. Bendheim & Sons

230 S. Elm St.

A Strong Array of Specials:

39c ladies summer corsets at..... 25
98c ladies duck skirts at..... 69
50c ladies shirt waists at..... 39
124c White Pique remnants at..... 634
15c Boys and girls fast black full seamless, double knee hose sizes 5 to 9 at..... 10

39c ladies real Lisle finish hose at..... 25
15c gents full seamless fine gauge socks, black and tan..... 10
The talk of the city amongst the ladies is our 534c gingham. The last lot, 20 pieces, goes on sale this week.

New lot Bicycle suitings in all the best shades, at..... 12 1/2
Fine black Batiste worth 18c at..... 12 1/2
The balance of those fine white organdie remnants..... 12 1/2
A beautiful lot new figured lawns at 10 and..... 12 1/2
The popular "Foulards" the latest styles at..... 12 1/2
Valencien Laces at per dozen yards..... 15
Odd lot R. & G. and W. B. corsets, worth 75 and 1.00 at..... 65

Linen color crash suitings at..... 534
India Linen 40 inches wide, a big bargain at, per yard..... 8
Ladies and children's sunbonnets at..... 19
Ladies Swiss Ribbed vests at 5c, 8c, 10c, 13c up to..... 39

D. Bendheim & Sons

230 South Elm St.

PHONE No. 216.

BEST BARBER SERVICE

W. & N. Shop; S. L. & T. Building.
SHOWER BATHS

"If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting."
OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AT ONCE WITH

The People's.. Savings Bank

OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Which pays 4 per cent interest on time or savings deposits, compounded every six months.
All moneys deposited on or before July 1st will bear interest from that date.

J. W. SCOTT, President.
J. AD. HODGIN, Treasurer.

HICK'S CAPUDINE

Cures Headache. No Cad Effect. At all druggists.

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Jerve and Brain Treatment is sold under a positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerv. Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Left Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exhaustion; Youthful Errors; or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take, small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old 14 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

For Sale Only by

Jno. B. Fariss,
Druggist. 121 S. Elm St.

BARGAIN WEEK

Next week will be bargain week at our store. This will be a feast of bargains for dry goods and shoe buyers. Beginning July 9th.

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY-SAVING STORE

Statement of Condition

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

of Greensboro, North Carolina,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 26th. CONDENSED FROM REPORT TO COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$391,234.00	Capital Stock.....\$100,000.00
Overdrafts (secured and unsec'd) 7,179.50	Surplus and Profits, net.....14,896.31
U. S. Bonds and Premiums.....164,241.31	Circulation.....50,000.00
Banking house, furn. and fixtures 8,000.00	Bills payable.....60,000.00
Revenue Stamps.....152.23	U. S. Deposits.....\$47,500.00
Cash on hand and in banks.....72,880.07	Other Deposits.....271,550.89 319,050.98
Total.....\$543,717.20	Total.....\$543,717.20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

Deposits Apr 1 26, 1899.....\$215,845.00	Deposits, April 26 h. 1900.....\$319,050.00
Profits.....3,003.00	Profits.....14,666.00

We are overstocked with

LADIES :: OXFORDS

and want to sell fifty pairs at

CUT PRICES

Come in and let us give you a bargain.

Thacker & Brockmann



One-Third Off

We have just closed out a big lot of negligee shirts at a third off.

If you are looking for bargains in Shirts, Hats and Summer Suits: Call at our store, and look at the assortment we can show you. We have the goods, and at prices to please all.

Very Respectfully,

Vanstory Clothing Co.

Leading One Price Cash Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

J. W. Emerson

Has accepted a position with Mr. J. A. Byrd's barber shop, in the McAdoo House, and will be glad to see his old customers there. Mr. Byrd has added three more chairs to his shop, and is now in better shape than ever before to serve his patrons.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist.

H. J. BLAUVELT,
ARCHITECT,
WINSTON, N. C.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

Cures Dandruff, Falling Hair, Brittle Hair and all Scalp Troubles, such as Itching, Eczema, Eruptions, etc. Purely Vegetable, harmless and reliable.

Cure Guaranteed

even after all other remedies have failed, or money refunded.

A CHICAGO MAN WRITES:
I used "Coke Dandruff Cure" for baldness and after two weeks using the hair began to grow. Inside of six weeks my head was covered with hair. Also cured my daughter of the worst case of dandruff imaginable.

L. ED. KORTE.
For Sale by all Druggists and Barbers. Treatise on Hair and Scalp Troubles free on request.

A. R. BREMER CO., - Chicago.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN B. FARISS.

Druggist, 121 South Elm street.